

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—No 17.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

WHOLE No. 745

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729

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blooming, and leaves the

skin white and soft as a

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GET THE

PREMIUM!

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, June 23.

THE DECREE OF CYRUS.

II. CHRON. 36 : 22—23.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned."—Is. 40:2.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The Lord restores his people.

The period of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon is supposed to have been about seventy years. They were mostly employed by Nebuchadnezzar upon the public works of the capital. Some of them reached positions of trust and enjoyed much independence. None, however, were allowed to return to their own country. When Cyrus came to the possession of Babylon by conquest, a better day began to dawn upon the captive Jews. "The Persians were religiously much more in sympathy with the Jews than the Chaldeans had been," Cyrus very soon issued his decree, permitted the Jews to return to their own land, and to rebuild their temple. He not only allowed but encouraged them to do this, and commanded his own subjects to assist them in so doing.

The prophet Daniel was still living when Cyrus issued his decree.

This Cyrus was the founder of the Persian Empire. He was the son of Cambyses, and the grandson of Astyages, King of Media, and his empire included Persia, Media, Babylonia, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. The ancient historian, Herodotus, says that Cyrus "ruled all over Asia." He was killed in battle with the Scythians about 529 B. C.

The prophecy is that of Jeremiah, uttered while he was confined in prison in Jerusalem, in the reign of Zedekiah. (Jer. 32 : 1-2.) He prophesied that the Jews would return from their captivity in Babylon. The same thing had been foretold by Isaiah (Is. 44 : 28) ; and the name of Cyrus had been connected with the prediction of the return. Jeremiah had declared that the duration of the captivity would be seventy years. (Jer. 25 : 11-12.) And we accordingly find that it was just seventy years after Daniel and the first captives were carried away to Babylon, when the proclamation of Cyrus was issued, authorizing the return of the Jews.

Daniel from his high character and position, doubtless had great influence with Cyrus, who was himself a prince of noble qualities, and it was probably much through his influence that Cyrus took the liberal course he did towards the Jews.

King Cyrus deserves more than a passing notice. He was more than a great conqueror. He was a noble-minded, large-hearted man ; a wise statesman, a just and humane ruler, and his administration was liberal and upright. No Oriental monarch is so favorably mentioned by the sacred writers. The Jews found him a true friend, and a just defender of their rights.

There is little doubt that Cyrus believed in and revered the true God, and this was doubtless the great reason why he felt inclined to release His people from their bondage, and to send them back to their own land. A man who regards God will regard God's people.

The proclamation is a remarkable document. It was not merely uttered by the voice of a herald, but it was put into writing, which was never done except in matters of very great importance.

Is it evident that Cyrus had been instructed, probably by Daniel, into the prophecies which spoke of this monarch, as designed by God to carry out this great purpose. The instruction evidently greatly impressed his mind. He regarded himself as a special instrument in the hands of Jehovah to accomplish this sacred work and he gave himself to it with wonderful zeal.

God always has his agents ready when the time of their special service arrives. The hour brings the man. Many famous outsiders have been used as God's instruments for the good of His people. Pharaoh, and Cyrus, and Ahasuerus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes, and Alexander the Great, and several of the Roman Emperors were the friends and helpers of God's Church in ancient times among monarchs. In modern times the Elector of Saxony, and in some degree Henry VIII., Gustavus Adolphus, Cromwell, even the Queen of Madagascar, and the Emperor of Japan, have been used in the Providence of God, for the aid or protection of His Church.

Cyrus, the monarch of Persia, is forgotten. But as the friend of God's people he will be always remembered. Let us link our names with God's truth and God's cause if we wish to achieve a true immortality.—N. Y. Observer.

THURLOW WEED is justly held in very high estimation here and elsewhere for the many good things in his public life, his success as a journalist, and his knowledge of men. He is becoming if he has not already become, the survivor of contemporaries, and his frequent letters of reminiscences in the daily press are always read with interest and pleasure. Of late he sometimes drops into bits of wisdom like the following : "If a young man in whose welfare I take an interest should consult me about office-holding, I should tell him it was one of the worst ways of commencing life." No better advice could be given. To begin life as an office holder and to try to make a business of it has probably blighted thousands of lives.—Correspondence of Lansing Republican.

Local Matters.

A number of the ladies of Ypsilanti have formed a class to meet twice a month through the summer for the purpose of general improvement. They meet at the room of the Ladies' Library Association on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at four o'clock in the afternoon. For the present the subject of study is Africa, its geography, history, recent explorations, discoveries, etc. The ladies of the city are cordially invited to attend. No fee is required. At the meeting on Tuesday last papers were read by Mrs. E. N. Follett and Miss Jennie Chatterton, and the geography of the country was illustrated on the blackboard by Mrs. Dr. Owen.

—The Washtenaw Pioneer meeting at Dexter was as we learn from the *Leader* one of great interest. Pioneer meetings are never failures. M. Davis and Mar Kellogg were re-elected to compile for publication the Mark Howard donation of papers, also to collect and arrange all the papers of the society, to be published in the second volume of Michigan Pioneer Collections. Resolutions of sympathy by a standing vote were passed on account of the death of Mrs. Horace Carpenter, Mrs. L. W. Blodgett and Mrs. Phelps. F. S. Finley moved a vote of thanks for the princely entertainment by the ladies and citizens of Dexter. "Nearer my God to Thee" and "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" were sung at the close. The next meeting at Chelsea Sept 2d. The *Leader* says that at least 300 partook of the dinner served last week to the "pioneers," to which the *Argus* responds :

By and by it will come to be said of the pioneer as of the old-time Methodist ministers, "What good eaters these pioneers are."

—A couple of weeks since, Albert Gray, of Spring Wells, had a horse stolen. He applied to Constable S. Vought for help in finding the thief and property. Mr. V. found that the horse had been exchanged for a sorrel mare and watch at Ann Arbor. The horse was given up and now the victim was on the scent to recover his mare and watch. Mr. V. armed with a warrant went to Milan and there learned traces of the thief. On the way to the thief's residence he met his man, driving a team. He was described as having a bent finger, incurred in a fight. Having a coat the fellow transferred it, concealing this finger, and showed signs of agitation. Vought was convinced that he had found his man and after further confirmation obtained by questioning, arrested him. Leaving Ann Arbor at noon, before midnight he had travelled 60 miles and placed the culprit in jail. Mr. Gray had offered a reward of \$25, which he paid over to Mr. V. The prisoner Wm. Cook, alias Wm. Wood, his real name, waived examination and confessed "guilty," and thus "justice ever more comes upmost," and Constable Vought skillfully helped it along.

—The Primitive Methodist Festival last Monday evening was one of the best gatherings of the kind we ever attended. It was not simply amusing and social, but instructive and improving—enlarging the ideas. The ice cream, strawberries, and cake, all good, were thrown in as a subsidiary to the higher mental and religious interests of the occasion, and contributed, in connection with the collection, not a little, we hope, to the pecuniary needs of "the little flock." The chapel was densely packed. As our readers may not generally know its location, it stands on Chicago Avenue, tricornered or nearly so to the street. It is a small but comfortable edifice, seating 300, which, with the parsonage, was donated to the Primitive Methodists by Mr. Geo. Day, of Sumpter. It is decorated neatly with paintings on the inside. This chapel, and one at Sumpter, constitute the sole foothold of the P. M. in this State. Mr. N. M. Thompson presided with success. Prof. Estabrook made the first speech. He thanked God for the Methodists, filling an important niche in the Church of Christ. Wesley, with his great head and heart, labored six years and only had fourteen members. But he persevered, and now his followers are numbered by millions. Wesley brought back the religious sentiment of his day to the fundamental basis of business and commercial honesty, needed in our day of prevalent bankruptcy and defrauding creditors of their rights. Cheerfulness, and singing, and permitting women to speak in meeting, were grand elements in the success, and greatly to the praise of Methodism. He welcomed the new pastor, Rev. S. R. Chubb, to this field of labor. The pastor responded in a neat and warm-hearted speech. He came here to labor for Christ and to save souls, in the spirit of the Cornishmen who were bound to save Talorney :

"Shall Talorney die?
We be 30,000 Cornishmen,
And we will know the reason why."
"Shall poor sinners die?
We be a holy band of Christians,
And we will know the reason why.
Shall poor sinners die?
We will know the reason why."

Rev. Mr. Richmond mentioned the encouragements connected with a new church organization—a felt personality, all know and recognize each other, more sympathy and kindly feeling. Rev. Mr. Perrin spoke of the divisions of the Church of Christ, agreeing in fundamentals, into several branches, thus giving increased activity in winning the world to Christ. He showed a generous spirit in sparing "several fat chickens" from his brood to the P. M. flock. He "let the bars down." So F. S. Finley thought, who followed in an humorous, playful speech, enforcing the idea of allowing the Saxons, South Downs, etc., to occupy one fold. "Down with the bars" is his watchword. We queried what is to become of the sheep if left to roam at pleasure on the roadside, and scattered hither and thither. The singing by the M. E. Church choir, led by E. Drury, assisted by Harry Weeks, was soul-inspiring. This youthful body, pastor and people, have certainly received a very flattering welcome, and with the kindly sympathies of community to urge them forward in doing good, have every reason to be hopeful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

F. A. Lathrop, station agent at Sheridan, Barry county, is missing, and is wanted very much by the company and numerous creditors.

The farmers are complaining terribly of the inroads made upon their crops by deer in this county. One told us that in traveling a few miles on Friday last he saw 28 deer.—*Presque Isle Co. Advance.*

Seth McLean yesterday purchased 520 acres of pine land of Clark & Judd, of this city. The land is located on the east branch of the Tittabawassee, and the price was \$30 per acre.—*Saginaw Republican.*

Gov. Crosswell has been presented by W. C. Fitzsimmons, of Tecumseh, with a case, handsomely mounted, and bearing the inscription, "Gov. Crosswell, 1878. Piece of stock of Andersonville Prison."

The suit of W. H. Brockway vs. C. and J. C. Eslow, for \$1,000 in railroad subscriptions, has been decided in favor of defendants in the Calhoun Circuit. This decision affects several other like suits now pending.

On the 7th, burglars entered the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad depot at Grandville, Kent county, broke open a trunk left there and stole from it checks and other valuable papers worth about \$1,500. The trunk was the property of a woman visiting there.

We have already mentioned the fact that the Rev. P. Fish, of Boston, proposes to erect a monument to the late Jonathan Walker. He has already purchased it. It is to be of granite and will have cut upon it the branded hand and also a portion of Whittier's celebrated poem. The monument is to weigh three tons.

The logs that will reach the Saginaw mill this year foot up 393,200,000 feet, against 590,767,940 feet actually run out last year. Add all that may be added by summer logging by railroads, and there is certain to be a large shortage of logs to be cut into timber this year as compared with last.

Delegates attending the State Sabbath-school convention at Flint, on the 25th, 26th and 27th insts., will be furnished with reduced rates of fare.

Dr. Lymon A. Barnard, of Berrien Springs, proposes at his death to will the use of a beautiful grove for 18 years to the Berrien county pioneer society. He will also will the museum of Indian relics to the town.

A new salt block is to be built at Bay City, on the middle ground.

10,000 people attended the veteran reunion at Paw Paw on Thursday.

In a search for the body of young Devin of Indiana, fifty bodies were found in the vaults of the Medical College at Ann Arbor.

The work on the canal is being pushed forward rapidly, and it will surely be completed as soon as expected, unless something unusual happens. Eight derricks gave way several days since, seriously injuring three men, who have since recovered.

A bald eagle measuring 5 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, was recently shot in Isabella county.

The second term of the State Agricultural College opened on the 28th, after a short vacation, with 165 students, of whom 97 are freshmen, 27 juniors and 31 seniors. The present term closes August 26 and the Autumn term will begin September 3, when the new freshman class will be admitted.

As the local freight north on the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad was approaching Charlotte on Friday, the brake beam broke, causing 10 cars to be thrown from the track, partially demolishing them, and badly damaging their contents. The track was torn up for some distance and in the evening it was not yet fully repaired. Damage not less than \$2,500. No one seriously hurt.

The remains of young Devins, for which so long a search has been made, were found at the University Medical College, and recognized by his brother.

A verdict of no cause of action has been rendered in the Hman-Clark suit in Calhoun Circuit.

The last piece of iron constructing the frame work of the dome of the new capitol was raised and bolted in place this noon. A small evergreen tree was fastened to the top of the mast, and the Stars and stripes were run up amidst cheering. The flag waves at an altitude of 265 feet.

Through some blunder, two postmasters have been commissioned at Estelle, Gratiot county, and who shall stick is now the question.

Thos. Wilcox, of Dayton, Muskegon county, aged 85, is cutting new teeth. The Lansing Knights Templar Band made \$1,500 out of a recent band tournament.

Belleville Grange (Wayne county) has passed a resolution deciding to hold their wool for a time, considering that present prices are inadequate.

A little son of J. J. Hubbell, of Benzonia, was attacked a few days ago by a large bald eagle. The bird made three attacks upon him, but the little fellow fought him like a hero and finally drove him off.

Trespass Agent Swart is making it red-hot for timber thieves who have been trespassing on State lands in Alpena, Alcona, and Montmorency counties. Several have been made to disgorge at a rate which took off the profits.

Since 1847, when the death penalty was superseded by solitary confinement at hard labor in the State Prison, 84 life convicts have been received in that institution. Of that number 24 still remain in prison. There are now 24 convicted of murder in the second degree, 33 for assault with intent to kill, 14 for manslaughter, 1 for attempt to murder by poison, 1 for shooting with intent to murder. About 13 per cent. of the total number in prison at the close of the year were there for intent to take human life. The oldest convict is now near the close of 29 years of prison life. He was 31 years old when received.

Several agricultural societies in different parts of the State are offering premiums of furniture to couples who will consent to be married at their county fairs.

Otsego has an independent military company about fifty strong.

Vermontville Enterprise: At least fifteen cows have died in the vicinity of Eaton Rapids from what is termed milk fever, within the past ten days.

A short campaign among the pigeons at Forest Station, about twenty-one miles north of Roscommon, on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, reveals the fact that in that region there are millions of these birds. They are seen in all directions, and they are preparing to nest or have begun nesting some five or six miles out, past the Manistee River. They fly back and forth across the railroad track night and morning, making it an easy matter to shoot them. Persons have begun trapping them and think they will make much money. The train stops every few nights, (the freight train) and the men kill all they wish in a few minutes.

Latest Michigan patents: Feed Steamers—George W. Van Buren, Mendon.

Side Springs for Vehicles—John Foster, Ypsilanti.

Bearing attachment—John F. Nolan, East Saginaw.

Money Bag Fasteners—Wm. H. Sanford, Detroit.

Children's Carriage—Adolph Shoeninger, Detroit.

The earnings of the State prison at Jackson during 1877 were \$112,532, against \$101,978 in 1876. The excess of earnings of the prison over expenses was \$5,544.43.

Albert Staley, a well known speculator and trader, was assassinated within half a mile of his home on the Gratiot turnpike, five miles south of Smith's Creek, near Port Huron, Tuesday evening at about 9:30 o'clock. He was just going to Smith's Creek in his buggy, when he was shot at from the side of the road. Fifteen buck-shot entered his body under his right shoulder, causing instant death. His body was found about 40 minutes afterward by John Staley, a son of the deceased, who was on his way home, a little beyond. At the inquest it was discovered that the murderer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Orangemen of Montreal have decided to parade to church on the 12th of July. They will go unarmed and will play no party tunes in the streets, depending on the officers of the law to protect them.

Dispatches received at military headquarters confirm the press reports concerning Indian depredations in Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The uprising is considered almost universal among the Bannocks, and it is believed that all the military power of the Pacific will be required to subdue the savages.

The strikers have been plundering Renaud's flour store on St. Paul street, stopping traffic and forcing truckmen to assist them in carrying off their plunder. A battery and the police attempted to disperse the mob. The riot is on the increase, and the strikers number thousands. A battery of artillery was sent to the scene had to retire as the riot act had not been read. The captain, adjutant and some of the men were badly wounded by stones thrown by the rioters. The riot act was read and the military fired upon the mob while they were at the same time charged by the cavalry. The mob scattered after several of their number were wounded and one killed. The name of the person killed in the riot to-day is Edward Beaudre, aged 22, and lately from France.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, the Patriarch of American Poets, died Wednesday morning.

The railroad representatives at New York being unable to agree upon any pool arrangement, adjourned Wednesday, said the

The Republicans of Ohio nominated the following ticket:

Judge of the Supreme Court—William White.

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes.

Member Board of Public Works—George Paul.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Potter movement and strongly endorsing President Hayes.

The walls of two large brick stores in Rochester, fell with a terrific crash Friday afternoon, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four were recovered alive but badly injured—one or more is likely to die.

The laborers of Ottawa, Canada, made some demonstrations Friday. A deputation of 50 interviewed the Mayor at the City Hall and demanded work.

A Winnemucca dispatch via San Francisco, says 30 or 40 whites at Whitehorse Meadows, Grant Co., Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks, and the Winnemucca mounted volunteer company will start to-morrow to reinforce the settlers.

A Boise City dispatch from Major Downey, who is on his way with his command to Sheep Ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harney in consequence of information received that the eager Plute chief was at the head of 400 warriors and resolved upon the war path. This band is composed of Indians who have left the Mahner agency. Some of the military officers here have recently interviewed Tambiango, the Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Rhoden. Tambiango says the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horn and two other Indians, and stated that their plan was to rendezvous at Juniper mountain and at Sheep Ranch, get the Plutes to join them, and then proceed northward to Salmon River. Tambiango has been in confinement several months, but his story is corroborated by other information, and proves that the outbreak has been long contemplated. The settlers of Brunson and adjacent vicinity have abandoned their houses and come to this place for safety. Settlers on the Boise City and Carson City stage road, in Baker county, Oregon, for a distance of 60 miles, have all left their homes and sought places of safety.

The Wadsworth elevator burned at Buffalo Saturday; loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$22,000.

Lord Dufferin has been requested to remain in Canada as Governor General another term; but has declined.

The Socialist labor party, in a mass meeting in New York city, Saturday night, passed resolutions repudiating any effort to make this party responsible for any attempted assassination, and denouncing the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany.

A Silver City dispatch says that Gen. Howard left Camp Lyon this morning accompanied by some of his staff and some Winemucca, in all about a dozen. Indians are reported to be burning buildings at Stern's Mountains and committing other depredations. A large number of Plutes are held as prisoners on account of their refusal to join the hostiles. The three columns will be moving on the hostiles' positions at Stern's Mountain to-morrow. The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to-day on Burnt River, near Express Ranch, capturing a large number of horses.

During the recent trip of Sarah Winnemucca (a white woman) to the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movement and strength of the hostile savages. They had captured three men, one of them a letter carrier, and were going to kill them Friday last. A Plute chief named Netchez determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council, and made an excuse to leave for a few minutes on the plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by a previous arrangement, succeeded in making an escape.

Gus Harris, a colored United States deputy marshal, was killed at Edgely Court House, S. C., by Brooker Toney.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Congress will sit in secret session, but will appoint a committee to say what portion of the proceedings shall be published.

A Rome dispatch says: The many recent reports about the Pope's failing health and his intended abdication, are unfounded.

The magnates of the nations are gathering at Berlin, to attend the Congress.

The Emperor of Germany is improving, and is out of danger.

The Emperor of Germany is almost entirely recovered from the effect of his wounds. Dr. Nobler is also much better, and will recover.

The Congress will be opened by Prince Bismarck, as president, by submitting his memorandum of points, or a resume of the subjects, to be treated, directly by the plenipotentiaries. The business of the first sitting will be confined to the settlement of the question whether or not the Congress shall invite Greece to participate in its transactions.

The Peace Congress held its first sitting Thursday. The presidency was conferred upon Prince Bismarck at the suggestion of Count Andrassy, who advocated this simply because of the ground of traditional custom, but for the eminent services which Bismarck was on all sides acknowledged to have rendered.

Prince Bismarck openly expresses the opinion that peace is necessary not only for Russia but for the whole of Europe.

At Burnley 2,500 looms employing 1,000 operatives, resumed work within the past two days. At Blackburn a medical aid society of operatives met and viewed the head of the masters' association, promised to reopen the mills immediately if half the operatives would resume work at the reduction, and at a large meeting of weavers it was unanimously resolved to go to work at the 10 per cent. reduction.

The full text of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia signed on the 30th of May, is published, and confirms the correctness of the synopsis given in the dispatches of that date. The agreement reserves to Russia and England the right to raise and discuss in Congress all questions not included in its stipulations. But if, after discussion Russia persists in maintaining the treaty, it will not dispute her right to do so.

The minor points in the agreement are the rectification of the western boundary of Bulgaria on the basis of nationalities, superior officers of militia in Southern Bulgaria to be nominated by the Porte, with the approval of Europe, and the Turkish promises of reform in Armenia not to be exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

The Spanish troops made a triumphant entry into Havana Friday amid unbounded enthusiasm.

A special from Berlin states that Monday's sitting of the Congress was a somewhat stormy one. The English delegates, supported by Count Andrassy, declared it impossible to even consider the proposition for a Russian occupation of Bulgaria after the signing of the treaty.

The questions which threaten the success of the congress are believed to be the cession of Antivari to Montenegro, the position of Roumelia in relation to Turkey, and of the administrative and government organization of Roumelia.

Resolutions will be yielded to the personal wishes of the Czar, and Roumelia will accept Dobrudja in exchange. Territorial concessions in Armenia will not meet opposition from England. The question of war indemnity will be settled by the appointment of a commission to collect the Turkish revenues and pay over a certain proportion to Russia annually, or to capitalize such proportion by a foreign loan and pay the Russian claim in bulk. In all these speculations no account is taken of the possible opposition from the Turks themselves, but Carathodori Pasha is making preparations for a vigorous representation of Turkish interests.

At the city election of Rome, the Catholics elected two out of twelve municipal councillors, and three of the provincial councillors chosen are Liberals.

The conditional admission of Greece to the Congress is certain.

CONGRESS.

June 13.—In the Senate, the House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement for homestead law, and for other purposes passed. It applied to vacant unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in that State.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) moved to take up the bill repealing the resumption act. Carried, yeas 30, nays 28.

Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) member of the Committee on Finance, called Mr. Anthony to the chair and took charge of the bill, having reported it to the Senate.

The amendment of Mr. Voorhees, to make greenbacks receivable from and after the passage of the bill instead of Oct. 1st, as provided by the bill, was rejected—29 to 32.

The question then recurred on the amendment submitted by the Committee on Finance for the House bill, and it was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 29. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate and passed, yeas 15, nays 15, as follows, (Republicans in roman, Democrats in italics):

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Booth, Bruce, Christiancy, Coke, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Gordon, Hereford, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), McDonald, Morgan, Matthews, Macey, McPherson, McMillan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Randolph, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—43.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Burnside, Butler, Dawes, Eaton, Hoar, Kerman, Lamar, McPherson, Morrill, Patterson, Rollins, Sargent and Wadleigh—15.

The bill, as passed, is as follows: Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act United States notes, shreds, scribbles, and other coin, in payment of the four per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after October 1st, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

In the House, the report of the conference committee on the Postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Mich.) offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the improvement of the Yellowstone Park. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Sawyer (Dem., O.) the appropriation for the Hayden survey was increased from \$10,000 to \$95,000. On motion of Mr. Eden (Dem., Ill.) the appropriation for the Loess well was increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000. A number of amendments were made in committee of the whole were agreed to; that increasing the appropriation for the Chicago custom-house from \$300,000 to \$400,000 rejected, and the bill passed at midnight.

June 14.—In the Senate, the bill appropriating \$210,000 for a public building in New York to be used as a barge office was passed.

The bill legalizing the collection of head money already paid upon immigrants was passed.

The House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet or the sight of both eyes in the service of the country from \$50 to \$72 a month was passed as it came from the House.

The bill to appoint Railroad Commissioners passed.

In the House, Senate amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of awards of the Southern claims commission were concurred in.

Mr. Burchard (Rep., Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, At a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Forty-fourth Congress, convened pursuant to the laws and Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice President for the term commencing March 4, 1877, on counting the votes, Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President, and Wm. A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice President for such term; therefore,

Resolved, That no subsequent Congress and neither House, has jurisdiction to revise the action at such joint meeting, and any attempt by either House to amend or disregard such action, or the title to office arising therefrom, would be revolutionary, and is disapproved by this House.

Various suggestions were made—to vote for the resolution without a preamble—to strike out the word "revolutionary"—to refer the resolution to a committee, etc., but the Speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules shut out all other motions. The question was put to a viva voce vote and there were but few voices in the negative. Mr. Miller demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was yeas 215, nays 21.

The House passed about 100 pension bills and a number of private bills.

June 15.—In the Senate, Wm. E. Spencer, for many years journal clerk, was chosen chief clerk of the Senate, vice Wm. J. McDonald, deceased.

The House bill to provide for the expenses of the select committee on alleged frauds in the late Presidential election, which appropriates \$20,000 for that purpose, passed.

An amendment of \$20,000, to pay expenses of the Senate investigation and \$10,000 to defray any expenses that may be incurred by the department of justice for the detection of any crimes committed against the United States in the affairs of, or in connection with the investigations mentioned in this act, was agreed to, and the bill passed as amended.

Mr. Spencer submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It is substantially as it passed the Senate, but is reduced \$39,000 now, appropriating \$8,361,700. Report agreed to and bill passed.

The conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill submitted a report, and it was agreed to without division.

Bills on the calendar were passed as follows: Senate bill to detach territory from the Eastern District of Michigan and attach the same to the Western District, and to provide for the division of the Western District and the holding of circuit courts therein.

The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. Jas. Shields, of Missouri, to \$100 a month was concurred in and the bill passed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage by that body of a concurrent resolution extending the session until 4 p. m. Tuesday, June 18th. The resolution was agreed to.

In the House, the committee of conference on river and harbor appropriations reported that the bill as agreed upon reduced the amount appropriated by the Senate amendments \$39,000; total amount appropriated by this bill in the present form, \$8,361,000. The conference report was agreed to, yeas, 150; nays, 98.

The report of a conference committee on the bill of the House increasing the pension of Gen. J. A. Shields, of Missouri, to \$100 a month was concurred in and the bill passed.

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The

The Temperance.

BY WILLIAMS.

Vot ish dot clatter oop do schreot
Vot's like de sound of many feet
Comin' dis way mincest to meet.
'Tis Temperance.

Vot man vos it dot to me say
"Coom Hans and sign de pledge to-day
Und quit dis liquor right away."
'Twas Temperance.

Who says to me "You're loosing ground
And pretty soon it will make war
M'r de cords of liquor you are bound?"
'Twas Temperance.

Who says to me, "Liquors a cuss
Mid it de nation grows wuss and wuss
We'll conquer now or it will us?"
'Twas Temperance.

So den I takes dot temperance sledge
Und drives down dot little wedge
Und hopes I never brak de pledge
Of Temperance.

And now I says "Til close my bar
And while I lives I will make war
Upon temperance near and far."
Mit Temperance.

Now ven I walks along do schreot
Und I former customers meet
Dose mit red ribbons smile to meet
Der Temperance.

But dose mitout go mit schneer
And says "No more we gets out beer
Or dis red ribbon man right here."
He's Temperance.

But den I thinks he was de pest
De red's off my nose und on my vest
And now I hope we all be pleased
Mit Temperance.

Then, Hip Hurray! for the Temperance band
Take up de shout through all the land
And bid strong Bacchus with the steady
hand
Of Temperance.

PRETTY MRS. OGILVIE.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

All the women are jealous of her; there is no doubt about that. The first time she appears in church with crisp mauve muslin floating about her head, and a dainty mauve erection on her head, which presumably she calls a bonnet, I know at once how it will be. And of course the other sex will range themselves on her side to a man; that is beyond question. As she raises from her knees and takes her little lavender-gloved hands from her face and looks about her for a moment with a sweet shy glance, she is simply bewitching; and I doubt if any male creature in our musty little church pays proper attention to the responses for ten minutes afterwards. A new face is a great rarity with us, and such a new face one might not see once in a decade, so let us hope we may be forgiven.

As I gaze at the delicate profile before me, the coils of golden hair, the complexion like the inside of a seashell, the slender, milk-white throat, and the long, dark eye-lashes, which droop modestly over the glorious gray eyes, shall I own that I steal a glance of disapproval at Mary Anne—my Mary Anne—the partner of my joys and sorrows for twenty years and the mother of my six children? Mary Anne's figure is somewhat overblown; her hair is tinged with gray, and the complexion of her good-humored face is slightly rufous. But she has been a good wife to me, and I feel, with a twinge of compunction, that I have no right to be critical, as I think of a shining spot on the top of my own head, and of a little box I received from the dentist only a month ago, carefully secured from observation. But as we emerge from church I draw myself up and try to look my best as we pass the trailing native robes. Jack, one of our six, stumbles over the train, which gives me an opportunity of rising my hat and apologizing for the brat's awkwardness; and I am rewarded with a sweet smile and an upward glance out of the great grey eyes which is simply intoxicating.

"We must call on Mrs. Ogilvie at once," I observed to Mary Anne as we proceed across the fields on our homeward walk. "It is my duty as her landlord to find out if she is comfortable. She is a lady-like person," I continued, diplomatically forbearing to allude to her obvious beauty; "and I daresay, my dear, you will find her an agreeable neighbor."

"Lady-like!" cries my wife, with a ring of indignation in her voice. "I don't call it lady-like to come to a quiet country church dressed as if she were going to a flower show. Besides she is painted. A color like that can't be natural. But you men are all alike—taken with an outside show and glitter."

"But my dear," I remonstrate, "perhaps she did not know how very countrified and bucolic our congregation is; and I really do think it will be very unneighborly if we don't call. It must be very dull for her to know no one." I ignore the remark about the paint, but in my heart I give this assertion an emphatic contradiction.

Mrs. Ogilvie has rented a small cottage which I own in the west country village in which I am the principal doctor. She is the wife of a naval officer who is away in the flying squadron, and had settled in our sleepy little hamlet to live quietly during his absence. All her references have been quite unexceptionable, and, indeed, she is slightly known to our Squire, as is also her absent husband. "A splendid fellow he is," Mr. Dillon tells me, "stands six feet in his stockings, and is as handsome as Apollo, indeed, I don't believe that for good looks you could find such another couple in England."

The following day Mary Anne, with but little persuasion, agrees to accompany me to the cottage to call on Mrs. Ogilvie. The door is opened by a neat maid-servant. She is at home, and we are ushered into the drawing-room, which we almost fail to recognize, so changed is it.

Presently Mrs. Ogilvie comes in, looking, if possible, even lovelier than she did the day before. She is in a simple white dress, with here and there a knot of blue ribbon about it; and she has a bit of blue also in her golden hair. Her manner is as charming as her looks, and as she thanks my wife with pleasant, cordial words for being the first of her neighbors to take compassion on her loneliness, I can see that my Mary Anne, whose heart is as large as her figure, basely deserts the female faction and goes over to the enemy. Mrs. Ogilvie is very young, still quite a girl, though she has been married three years, she tells us.

"It is dreadful that Frank should have to go away," she says, and the tears well up in her large gray eyes; "that is the worst of the service. See; here is his photograph," lifting a case from the table and handing it to Mary Anne. "Is he not handsome?"

He is most undeniably so, if the like-

ness speaks the truth, and we both say so; Mary Anne, with the privilege of her sex and age, adding a word as to the beauty of the pair.

"O, yes, replies Mrs. Ogilvie without the smallest embarrassment; "we are always called 'the handsome couple.'"

I suppose something of my astonishment expressed itself in my countenance, for she smiles and says: "I am afraid you think me very vain; but I cannot help knowing that I am good looking, any more than I can help being aware that my eyes are gray, not black, and that my hair is golden. It is a gift from God, like any talent, a valuable one, too, I think it, and I own I am proud of it for my dear Frank's sake, who admires it so much."

Yes, this is Mrs. Ogilvie's peculiarity, as we afterwards discover—an intense and quite open admiration of her own beauty.

At first every one is astonished at this idiosyncrasy of hers, but in a little while we all come to laugh at it; there is something original and amusing about it; and in all other ways she is so charming.

My wife, with whom she speedily became intimate, tells me that she is sure she values her beauty more for her husband's sake than her own. "She evidently adores him," says Mary Anne; "and he seems to think so much of her sweet looks. She says he fell in love with her at first sight, before he ever spoke to her."

But Mrs. Ogilvie has many more attractions than are to be found in her face. She is a highly-educated woman, a first-rate musician and a pleasant and intelligent companion, and more than all she has a sweet, loving disposition, and a true heart at the core of all her little vanities. She is very good to the poor in our village, and often when I am on my rounds I meet her coming out of some cottage with an empty basket in her hand, which was full when she entered it.

In a quiet little neighborhood like ours such a woman cannot fail to be an acquisition, and every one hastens to call on her, and many are the dinners and croquet parties which are inaugurated in her honor. To the former she will not go; she does not wish to go out in the evening during her husband's absence—much to my wife's satisfaction, who approves of women being "keepers at home"—and it is only seldom that she can be induced to grace one of the croquet parties with her presence.

But when she does she eclipses every one else. She always dresses in the most exquisite taste, as if anxious that the setting should be worthy of the jewel—the beauty which she prizes so highly.

She has been settled at the cottage rather more than two years and is beginning to count the weeks to her husband's return. We do not number them quite so eagerly, for when he comes he will take her away from us, and we shall miss her sorely. It is summer again—a hot, damp summer; it has been a very sickly summer, and my hands are full.

"I shall have to get a partner, my dear," I say to my wife as I prepare to go out. "If this goes on I shall have more to do than I can manage. There is a nasty fever about which I don't like the look of, and if we don't have a change for the better in this muggy weather there is no saying what it may turn to."

"I am glad all the boys are at school," observes Mary Anne, "and I think I will let the girls accept their aunt's invitation and go to her for a month."

"It would be a very good plan, and I should be glad if you would go too. A little change would do you good."

"And, pray, who is to look after you?" asks my wife, reproachfully. "Who is to see that you take your meals properly, and don't rush off to see your patients, leaving your dinner untasted on the table?"

Mentally I confess that I should probably be poorly off without my Mary Anne; but it is a bad plan to encourage vanity in one's wife, so I say: "Oh, I should do very well by myself; and with a parting nod betake myself to my daily duty."

In the village I meet Mrs. Ogilvie, basket in hand. She doesn't look well, and I say so.

"You have no business out in the heat of the day," I tell her. "What will your husband say, if he does not find you looking your best when he comes back?"

A shade passes over her face. "Ah! he would not be pleased, she says rather gravely; "he always likes to see me look my very best and prettiest."

"Well then as your doctor, I must forbid your doing any more cottage visiting just at present. You are not looking strong, and going into those houses is not good for you. I will come and see you on my way back."

Which I do. I find there is nothing the matter with her; she is only a little languid.

"You had better send the children away to-morrow morning, Mary Anne," I say as soon as I get in. "Mrs. Black is very ill, and I am afraid—I cannot quite tell yet, but I am afraid—she is going to have small-pox. Of course, I shall have her removed at once, if I am right; but it may prove not to be an isolated case, and it will be as well to get the children out of the way. I shall try and persuade every one in the village to be vaccinated to-morrow."

"You will be clever if you manage that," says my wife. "I am afraid some of the people are very prejudiced against it. You know when the children and I were revaccinated three years ago, you could not persuade any of the villagers at the same time."

On the following day we despatched the children early to their aunt's, under the care of an old servant, and as soon as I have seen them off I go down to Mrs. Black's. To my consternation, I find Mrs. Ogilvie just leaving the house.

"I have been disobedient, you see," she said gayly; "but I promised to bring Mrs. Black something early this morning; and she seemed so ill yesterday that I did not like to disappoint her. But I am not going to transgress orders again—for Frank's sake," she adds softly.

I give an internal groan. Heaven grant she may not have transgressed them once too often! And I hasten into the cottage, to find my worst fears confirmed. Mrs. Black has small-pox quite unmistakably.

For some hours I am occupied in

making arrangements for her removal to the infirmary, and in vaccinating such of my poorer patients as I can frighten or coerce into allowing me to do so; and it is afternoon before I am able to go and look after Mrs. Ogilvie.

She seems rather astonished when I inform her what my errand is—that I want to vaccinate her (for of course I do not wish to frighten her by telling her about Mrs. Black); but she submits readily enough when I say that I have heard of a case of small-pox in a neighboring village (which I have), and think it would be a wise precautionary measure.

"It is very good of you," she says, in her pretty gracious way, as she bares her white arm. "I have never been vaccinated since I was a baby, so I suppose it will be desirable."

Desirable? I should think so, indeed! And I send up a prayer as I perform the operation that I may not be too late. I am so busy for the next few days that I am unable to go down to the cottage. One or two more cases of small-pox in the village, and I am anxious and hard-worked; but Mary Anne tells me Mrs. Ogilvie has heard of Mrs. Black's removal, and is dreadfully nervous about herself. "I hope she will not frighten herself into it," adds my wife.

"If she hadn't contracted it before I vaccinated her, I think she is pretty safe," I replied; "but there is just the chance that she may have had the poison in her previously."

Almost as I speak a message comes from Mrs. Ogilvie, who "wishes to see me professionally." My heart sinks as I seize my hat and follow the messenger; and with too good reason. I find her suffering from the first symptoms of small-pox; and in twenty-four hours it has declared itself unequivocally and threatens to be a bad case. I try to keep the nature of her illness from her, but in vain. She questions me closely and when she discovers the truth, gives way to a burst of despair, which is painful to witness. "I shall be marked; I shall be hideous!" she exclaims, sobbing bitterly. "Poor Frank, how he will hate me!"

In vain I tried to comfort her, to convince her that in one out of a hundred cases does the disease leave dreadful traces behind it; she refuses to be consoled. And soon she is too ill to know much of her own state. She is an orphan and has no near relatives for whom she can send, so Mary Anne installs herself in the sick room as head nurse; and as I see her bending lovingly over the poor disfigured face and ministering with tender hands to the ceaseless wants of the invalid, my wife is in my eyes beautiful exceedingly; so does the shadow of a good deed cast a glory around the most homely countenance.

For some time Mrs. Ogilvie's life is in great danger; but her youth and good constitution prevail against the grim destroyer, and at length I am able to pronounce all peril past.

But alas, alas, all my hopes, all my care, all my poor skill have been in vain; and the beauty which we have all admired so much, and which has been so precious to our poor patient, is a thing of the past. She is marked—slightly it is true; but the pure complexion is thick and muddy, the once bright eyes are heavy and dull, and the golden hair is thin and lustreless. We keep it from her as long as we can, but she soon discovers it in our sorrowful looks; and her horror, her agony, almost threaten to upset her reason.

My wife is with her night and day, watching her like a mother, using every argument she can think of to console her, and above all counseling with gentle words, submission to the will of God. But her misery, after the first shock, is not so much for herself as for the possible effect the loss of her beauty may have on her husband, who is now daily expected. His ship has been at sea, so we have been unable to write to him; and only on his arrival in Plymouth Sound will he hear of his poor young wife's illness and disfigurement. Before her sickness she had been counting the hours, now she sees every day go past with a shudder, feeling that she is brought twenty-four hours nearer to the dreaded trial. At length his vessel arrives, and I receive a telegram telling me when we may expect him, and begging me to break the news gently to his wife. She receives it with a flood of bitter tears and sobs, crying out that he will hate and loathe her, and that she is about to lose all the happiness of her life. My wife weeps with her, and I am conscious of a choking emotion in my throat as we take leave of her half an hour before Mr. Ogilvie is expected, and pray God to bless and sustain her.

We were sitting in a rather melancholy mood after dinner, talking of the poor young husband and wife, when Mr. Ogilvie is announced, and I hasten to the door to meet him.

"She will not see me!" he says impatiently, coming in without any formal greeting. She has shut herself into her room, and calls me with hysterical tears that she is too dreadful to look upon, that I shall cease to love her as soon as I behold her, and that she cannot face it. And then the strong man falls into a chair with a sob.

"It is not so bad as that," I begin. "I don't care how bad it is," he cries, "she need not doubt my love. My poor darling will always be the same to me whether she has lost her beauty or not."

Whereupon I extend my hand to him and shake his heartily; and I know my wife has great difficulty in retaining herself from enveloping him in her motherly arms and embracing him.

"We must resort to stratagem," I say. "I will go down to the cottage at once and you follow me in ten minutes with my wife. I will try and coax Mrs. Ogilvie to come out and speak to me and you must steal upon her unawares."

Mrs. Ogilvie at first refuses to see or speak to me; but I go up to her door and mean enough to remind her of my wife's devotion to her and entreat her, for her sake, to come down to me.

"Where is Frank?" she asks.

"I left him at home with Mary Ann," I replied, feeling that I am worthy of being a diplomatist at the Court of St. Petersburg, as she opens the door and descends the stairs. I take her out into the garden and begin to reproach her for her conduct, with assumed anger. She listens with eyes blinded by tears. I, on the look-

out, hear the latch on the garden gate click; but she, absorbed in her sorrow, does not notice it. I look up and see Frank Ogilvie's eyes fixed hungrily on his wife. Her changed appearance must be an awful shock to him; but he bears it bravely; and in a moment he has sprung forward, clasped her in his arms, and the poor scarred face is hidden on his true loving heart.

Then Mary Anne and I turn silently away, and leave him to teach her that there are things more valuable, of far higher worth, than any mere beauty of face or form.

After all we do not lose her, for Mr. Ogilvie, coming into some money, leaves the navy and purchases a small estate in our neighborhood, on which they still reside. Mrs. Ogilvie is no longer young, and has a family of lads and lassies around her who inherit much of their mother's loveliness. But one of the first things she teaches them is not to set a fictitious value on it; "for," she says, "I thought too much of mine, and God took it from me." No one ever hears her regret the loss of her beauty; "for through the trial," she tells my wife, "I learned to know the true value of my Frank's heart."

She simply worships her husband, and is in all respects a happy woman. Indeed, seeing the sweet smiles which adorn her face and the loving light which dwells in her eyes, I am sometimes tempted to call her as of yore—Pretty Mrs. Ogilvie.

White Trash.

THEIR PECULIARITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS INTERESTINGLY SKETCHED.

G. W. Smalley, in the Philadelphia Times.

To form any proper conception of the condition of the poor white trash, one should see them as they are. It is true that the war, emancipation and the establishment of free schools has helped their condition somewhat, but they yet retain many of those characteristics which distinguished them in slavery times. The poor white trash are about the only paupers in the Southern States, and they are very rarely supported by either the State or community in which they reside. They are found nowhere but in the country, in hilly and mountainous regions generally, in communities by themselves, and far removed from the more refined settlements. Why it is they always select the hilly and consequently unproductive country for their homes, is unknown. In the settlements wherein they chiefly reside the poor whites rarely live more than a mile or two apart. Each household or head of a family builds himself a little hut of round logs or pine poles, thinks the spaces between these with clay mixed with wheat straw; builds at one end a big wooden chimney with a tapering top, all the interstices being "dibbed" as above, puts down a puncheon floor, and a lot of ordinary boards overhead; fills the inside of the dwelling with a few creaky chairs, a long bench, a dirty bed or two, a spinning-wheel (the loom, if any, is outside under a shed), a skillet, an oven, a frying-pan, a triangular cupboard in one corner, and a rack over the door on which to hang old "Spittie," the family rifle, and both the cabin and furniture are considered complete. The happy owner then "clears" some five acres or so of land immediately surrounding his domicile, and these he pretends to cultivate, planting only corn, pumpkins and a little garden truck. He next builds a rude kennel for his dog or dogs, "primitively" looking stall for his "nag," ditto for Beck, his cow, and a pole hen-house for his poultry. This last he covers over with dirt and weeds and erects on one side of it a long slim pole, from the upper branches of which dangle gourds for the martins to build their nests in—martins being generally regarded as useful to drive off all bloody-minded hawks that look with too hungry an eye upon the rising generation of dung-hills. Being thus prepared for house-keeping, now comes the tug of war. Whatever may be said of the poverty of the poor white, of his ignorance and general spiritual degradation, he rarely suffers from hunger or cold. As a class, indeed, they are much better off than the peasantry in Europe, and many a poor mechanic in your city—to say nothing of the thousands wandering through the North and West—would be most happy at any time from December to March to share the cheerful warmth of the blazing pine knots, which glow upon every poor man's hearth in the South, as well as to help devour the fat haunches of the noble old buck, whose carcass hangs suspended from one of the beams of the loft overhead, ready at all times to have a slice cut from its sinewy bones and broiled to delicious juiciness upon the glowing coals. Indeed, the only source of trouble to the poor white is the preservation of his yearly "crops" of corn, owing to the sterility of his lands and deficient cultivation that sometimes fail him, running all to weeds and grass. But he has no lack of meats. Wild hogs, deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, raccoons, opossums—these and many more are at his very doors, and he has only to pick up "old Spittie," walk a few miles out into the forest and return home laden with meat enough to last him a week. And should he desire to purchase a little wool for spinning, or cotton ditto, or a little "sweetening" to put in his coffee or "sassaparilla" tea, or a few cups and saucers, or powder and shot, salt, meal or other household necessities, a week's successful hunting invariably supplies him with enough game to procure the wifal for luxuries which he soon possesses himself of from the nearest village or crossroads store. Having obtained what he wants he hastens back to his barren solitude; his wife and daughters spin and weave the wool or cotton into such description of cloth as is most in vogue for the time being; while the husband, father, sons and brothers betake themselves to their former idle habits, hunting, beef shooting, gander-pulling, marble playing, card playing and getting drunk. Panics, financial pressures and the like, are unknown among them, and about the only crisis of which they know anything is when a poor fellow is called upon to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Money in fact, is almost an unknown commodity in their midst,

and whether our currency is gold, greenbacks or the dollar of our "daddies," concerns them not. Nearly all of their trafficking is carried on by barter alone. In their currency a cow is considered worth so much, a horse so much, a dog so much, a fat buck so much, a fat turkey so much, a coon skin so much, etc., and by these values everything else is rated. Dollars and dimes they never bother their brains about.

The chief characteristic, the crowning emblem of the poor white, however, is laziness. He is the laziest two-legged animal that walks erect on the face of the earth. Even his motions are slow, and his speech a sickening drawl, worse a great deal than the most downeastern of all the downeasters; while his thoughts and ideas creep along at a snail's pace. All he seems to care for is to live from hand to mouth; to get drunk provided he can do so without having to trudge too far for his liquor; to shoot for beef; to attend gander pullings; to lounge in the sunshine of a bright Summer's day, and to bask in the warmth of a roaring wood fire when Summer days are over. In religion the poor white is generally of the hardshell persuasion, and his parson is of a "wahng doodle" order. He is also very superstitious, being a firm believer in witches and hobgoblins, haunts and spooks; in fortune telling after the ancient modes—such as palm-reading, card-cutting, or the revelation of coffee-grounds left in the bottom of the cup, after the fluid has been drained off.

A Cultivated Tramp.

A lady residing in the vicinity of the Lady Bryan mine, in Six-mile Canyon, while attending to her household duties last Thursday morning, was addressed by a seedy-looking man, who asked for a drink of water. He was evidently a tramp, yet there was an air about him that bespoke gentle breeding. He drank the cup of water handed him, and looking into the house saw an opened piano. Apologizing for the liberty he asked permission to play. His request was granted by the somewhat astonished lady. Seating himself at the piano, and removing the music-book from the rack, he opened with the overture of "Tancrède," which he followed with half a dozen gems from grand operas. Without even a pause he changed off into sparkling airs from "The Grand Duchess," "Girofle-Girofla" and other comic operas, finally winding up with the allegretto of Beethoven's symphony in A. He played for nearly an hour, yet during that time the lady of the house, once a music teacher in this city, sat amazed and, as she says, "entranced." She endeavored to lead him into conversation over his past history, and asked him why he did not practice a profession for which he was so eminently fit, but he refused to speak, and in reply to inquiries merely said that he was poor and in search of work. After partaking of a good meal, in payment of which he split a few logs of wood in the yard, he continued his way down the canyon.—Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

FASHION NOTES.

For piazza wear, and for throwing over the shoulders summer evenings, nothing takes the place of the soft, clinging zephyr-wool shawls and mantillas. These are now made with such beautiful taste, in form and color, and are so very becoming, that few ladies are willing to be without at least one wrap of the sort.

Embroidery is one of the standing styles in trimming. It is expensive to buy, but some ladies execute it very rapidly themselves, and become so expert in the art that their work is hardly to be distinguished from the imported, with embroidered portions, such as collar, sleeves, vests, and flounces, ready to cut out.

Orange blossoms are now the inevitable wedding flower. Jessamines, bouvardias, small white lilacs, and pale sweet peas are all used as bridal garniture, either alone or combined with orange flowers. A fringe of the sweet pea blossoms, supported by flounces of point lace made the trimming of an imported wedding dress worn by a bride in New York a few weeks ago.

It is but a short time since it was considered very bad taste to allow any machine stitching to be visible upon a dress, but it is now very freely used, and in some cases takes the place of trimming. Flounces, either gathered or side-plaited, are frequently attached upon the dress by the machine, and jackets, colonnades, and overskirts of woolen materials are stylishly finished without other trimming than from three to five rows of machine stitching upon the edge.

Parasols are smaller and more dressy than of late, and much expense is lavished on the handles, the handsomest of which are made of amber, tortoise-shell, and carved ivory. Plainer sticks are of carved wood, or semi-transparent horn, which is sometimes stained to make a very good imitation of shell. White and black lace ruffles are added to parasols, and plisses of crepe lisse are sometimes laid under the face. Ribbons and flowers are also added in decoration for carriage parasols.

The sympathy for Kate Southern, whose death sentence for murdering her husband's illicit mistress was commuted to ten years' imprisonment by the Governor of Georgia, is becoming wide-spread. It will not be surprising if gubernatorial clemency should be extended to the limit of a full pardon and release. There is no telling. Some writers go so far as to hold that Mrs. Southern's crime would have made a hero of a man, and instances are cited which certainly substantiate the assertion. Petitions are already circulating invoking Gov. Colquhoun to set the convict free, and ladies in some of the Georgia cities are taking the matter into their own hands. As the case is put by the poor woman's friends it seems she has certainly been made to suffer the vengeance of an outraged law beyond reason. Indeed, the strong point of the appeal is that the law has made a scapegoat of a woman, when a man would have come out of a similar trouble with considerable eclat.

California has a law under which a woman may secure alimony without divorce.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Every housewife appreciates the comforts and convenience of rugs, but not every one knows how to make them neatly, or well. An uneven, puckered rug, spread out on a floor or carpet, is not only a perfect nuisance, but a dangerous trap, while on the other hand a smooth, tidy article, spread down before a stove, bed or door, is not only a protection to a carpet but adds to the comfort and furnishing of a room and when one is making it, he might just as well make a really nice article as a poor affair.

Braided rugs are very durable, and if taste is displayed in fabricating them they are really handsome. There is a work in making them, but when once done you have something that is durable and serviceable. In the commencement of the work, take of full cloth or broadcloth, three strips of about an inch and a quarter in width; sew them together at one end, turn the raw edge under, and commence the plaiting, lay the strands smooth, and fold tight over; keep the edge turned out of sight. To make a long rug the centre braid must be laid flat on the table, and the braid then sewed on each side and the ends. This strip ought to be a full yard long, and is prettiest of a solid dark color. Next take one strip of bright color, red, orange or blue, and two strips of dark cloth; make the plait long enough to go round the centre piece, then have either one or two rows of solid bright colors, just according to your quantity of cloth; then one strip of dark and two of bright; next one of the bright and two of dark; then a solid dark. Particular care must be taken to keep the work flat and even, and in order to do this keep it on the table all the time you are sewing it. Next take some other bright color, and plait in with dark in the same order, continuing the process till your rug is as large as you wish. Around the outer edge of the rug have two rows of some solid dark color, either brown, black or green, just as your taste directs. The proper size is a yard and a half long to a yard in width. Great care must be used to sew it strongly and draw the braids together firmly; the ends will be round of course. For a round rug, make your centre round, and shade the colors in the same manner. This rug can be washed very easily when soiled, and it is easy to keep fresh and sweet.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.—Put one pound of very fine raspberries in a bowl, bruise them well, and pour upon them a quart of the best cider vinegar; next strain the liquid on a pound of fresh ripe raspberries; bruise them also, and on the following day do the same, but do not squeeze the fruit, or it will make it ferment—only drain the liquor as dry as you can from the fruit. The last time pass it through a canvas bag, previously wetted with vinegar to prevent waste. Put the juice into a stone jar, with a pound of sugar to every pint of juice; stir it, when melted put the jar into a sauce pan of water, let it simmer a little, skim and remove from the fire. When cool bottle it.

GOOSEBERRY JAM.—Take as many as you require of ripe, red, rough gooseberries; put them into the preserving pan, and as they warm, stir and bruise them to bring out the juice. Let them boil for ten minutes, and add sugar in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound to every pound of fruit and place it on the fire again; let it boil slowly, and continue boiling for two hours longer, stirring it all the time to prevent burning. When it thickens, and is jelly-like on a plate when cold, it is done enough. Put into pots, and allow it to remain a day or two before it is covered.

RASPBERRY JAM.—Weigh equal quantities of fruit and sugar; put the fruit into a preserving kettle, boil and mash it; let it boil very quickly, and stir constantly; add the sugar, and boil half an hour. Jam made in this way is of a finer color than when the sugar is put in first.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Choose a dry day for collecting the fruit, set it in an open vessel—one of these having a tap fitted to the side of it rather near the bottom—and pour over the fruit sufficient boiling water to cover it. Next let the blackberries be bruised thoroughly, cover the vessel, and let it stand three or four days, when it will be found that the pulp has formed into a crust on the top. The fluid must then be drawn off into another vessel, and one pound of sugar added to each gallon, well mixed in, after which the whole is ready to put into a cask to work for a week or ten days, during which time the cask should be kept well filled, more especially at first. When the working has ceased, let the wine be bunged down; at the end of six months it may be bottled, and if kept for four or five years the wine will be excellent.

BLACK CURRANT MARMALADE.—Take ripe black currants, and, having stripped them off the stalks, stew them very gently, bruising them a little at first in the preserving-pan, to let the juice run out; turn them about frequently, and in about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour they will be tender. About three parts of the juice should be poured off for jelly; the remainder is to be rubbed with the fruit through a sieve. Having weighed the pulp, let it boil rapidly for about a quarter of an hour, or longer, according to the quantity; then add for every pound of pulp a half pound of powdered loaf-sugar, and stir it until entirely dissolved. Let the marmalade boil briskly for ten minutes, still stirring it frequently; pour it into small pans or pots, and when cold it ought to cut out firm and solid.

CURRANT JELLY.—I see a great many ways for making currant jelly, some of them very elaborate and useless. The following very simple mode will be found to be excellent and all that could be desired. Scald the currants, strain and measure. Boil the juice for ten to fifteen minutes; pour it while boiling over the sugar, and thence into the jelly glasses without being again boiled. Allow a pound of sugar to a pint of juice.

In the familiar manner which was wont to be not uncommon in Scotch country kirks, a minister stopped in the course of his sermon one day, and thus addressed a parishoner who was somewhat deaf—"Are ye hearing, John?" "Oh, yes sir," was John's prompt reply; "I am hearing, but to very little purpose!"

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1878.

A UNIVERSAL shout of thanks-giving goes up in view of the adjournment of Congress.

No one event has stirred up more excitement in this State and in fact the country than the discoveries in the pickling vaults at the University. They are too sickening to present to our readers. Subjects for the use of medical students are a necessity. It is the duty of the State to furnish them without robbing the graves of the lamented dead.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY emphatically puts on a squelcher and repudiates the contents of a letter which Beal had published, purporting to come from him (Christianity), maligning Judge Huntington. In a letter to President Angell, he says:

"I will here reiterate that I never represented or promised to Mr. Beal that in case he (the Judge) should so find, etc., as there stated, or in any other contingency, I would make a representation of the facts to the Board by which he (Beal) would be relieved in the premises, nor did I ever think of making any such promise or agreement. I never doubted his integrity, nor have I ever said anything which I supposed in any manner impugned his integrity."

It is really amusing to read the notices in the State press, outside of Detroit, of the *Post and Tribune* and *Free Press*—each county sheet vying with its cotemporary in slopping over with the praise of their wonderful virtues. The managers shrewdly publish these sickening puffs, and as much as say to each country dolt, "Can't you go one more? Get up one peg higher than your neighbor." Just now these metropolitan papers are devising new schemes in the competition for country laudation. Brethren of the interior, is it not about time the role was changed, and the Detroit press give now and then a sweet morsel to titillate our pride and land our grand successes?

In another column will be seen the platform and speeches made at the Convention last week. George H. Hopkins, who has served efficiently as chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, introducing James H. Stone as temporary chairman. He made a sensible speech. The committees selected from this Congressional District were: On Credentials, C. R. Pattison, of Washtenaw, and N. N. Kendall, of Monroe; On Permanent Organization, Geo. Spalding, of Monroe, and C. T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; On Resolutions, Chas. Rynd, of Lenawee, and J. M. Osborn, of Hillsdale. Over 600 names were reported as delegates. Senator Chandler, President of the convention, took the chair amid the waving of handkerchiefs, cheers, and unbounded enthusiasm. The outside attendance upon the convention was unprecedented. We noticed Capts. Allen and Spencer, David Edwards, and Alva Worden, from this city, and F. A. Graves, Ypsilanti Town, and Andrew Campbell, Pittsfield.

The *Lansing Republican* gives the list of editors who served as delegates in the Republican State Convention last week. Senator Chandler, in naming the farmer as "having left his plow, the mechanic his tools, the banker his bank, the physician his patients, the lawyer his clients, and the clergyman his pulpit," might with propriety have added, "And the editor has dropped his pen to join the grand company of patriots who mean to save the State from falling a prey to designing and dangerous men and parties." We quote:

A. J. Aldrich, Coldwater Republican.
D. B. Angier, Charlotte Republican.
T. S. Applegate, Adrian Times.
C. R. Pattison, Ypsilanti Commercial.
T. C. Phillips, Bay City Tribune.
F. H. Rankin, Flint Citizen.
S. J. Tomlinson, Lapeer Clarion.
A. B. Turner, Grand Rapids Eagle.
J. A. Trotter, Tuscola Pioneer.
R. L. Warren, Lawrence Advertiser.
R. A. Beal, Ann Arbor Courier.
Frank S. Burton, Midland Independent.
S. T. Conway, Paw Paw True Northern.
G. M. Devey, Hastings Banner.
L. A. Duncan, Niles Republican.
D. J. Easton, Union City Register.
W. L. Eaton, Kalamazoo Telegraph.
Otis Fuller, Ingham County News.
C. J. Greenleaf, Dowagiac Republican.
D. C. Henderson, Allegan Journal.
H. E. Hoard, Iosco County Gazette.
Jas. O'Donnell, Jackson Citizen.
L. J. Merchant, St. Joseph Traveller-Herald.

It is too late in the day, but we cannot forbear pointing out the fallacy of the *Post and Tribune* criticism of our position in regard to the State platform. The same reasoning that would compel a stand in regard to financial matters would demand an enunciation of views upon the temperance question. The Republican party embraces not a few prohibitionists, and they could reasonably demand to be heard in the platform as well as the advocates of a gold and silver basis, National banks, and payment of bonds in gold. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The COMMERCIAL idea was the one which, in the beginning, made and cemented the Republican party out of diverse elements, and which has made it a power in the nation, viz: unity in the fundamental principles of liberty, in giving free speech and the franchise to every American citizen, honesty and economy in the administration of affairs, but in questions of minor importance, liberty to differ. By dragging in too many issues, a party can be made inconveniently small and powerless. As for the COMMERCIAL, it demands prohibition a vital issue, and the Republican party must eventually, in Michigan as in Maine, adopt it, but it considered it unwise to press this campaign, though certainly it is a more pertinent State issue than that of finance, as morals are above mere pelf.

"THE Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL is very much exercised, in what little mind it has, because *The Evening News* doesn't champion Dr. Douglas & Co. The COMMERCIAL says: 'It has been a query with the readers of *The Evening News* in this vicinity how liberally Beal pays it for beslobbering him with soft soap.' It is a query at Ann Arbor what special fund the money comes from with which the editor of the COMMERCIAL gets paid for defaming the University steal."—*Evening News*.

"A query at Ann Arbor?" Yes, and it will remain so forever as to the "special fund." There are two fallacies in the above: 1st, That the COMMERCIAL has ever received a cent, or expects to, for any position it may have taken in relation to the Rose-Douglas matter; and, 2d, That the COMMERCIAL has favored or excused the "steal." It has favored punishment upon the party or parties in whose hands the "steal" may be found, Rose or Douglas, or both. According to the report of the Legislative committee, and also by the findings of the Court, "the steal" is in the hands of both Rose and Douglas. The *News*, in season and out of season, glorifies the man who defends one party thus convicted. The COMMERCIAL, perhaps because it has not mind enough to do otherwise, favors the punishment of both, the shutting them forever out of the University, and the entire exclusion of the whole thing from local, county, and State politics, leaving the crime and criminals in the hands of the judiciary as provided for by wise laws. The better judgment of the *News* would lead it in the same direction, but proverbially it only "beslobbers" for pay, and hence, etc.

The *Union and Argus* (Brooklyn, N. Y.) makes an able appeal for Sunday-school temperance celebrations this year, with whiskey and tobacco left out, also gunpowder in the shape of cannon, guns, pistols, rockets, and the destructive fire cracker. It says that the use of these things is fast growing into disfavor, and continues:

The Chinese, hemmed in by a wall of bigotry and conservatism, still sees in his gong firecrackers the only fit method of expressing his political exultation or propitiating duty. But the higher up we get in the scale of civilization the more the intellect supersedes the physical senses, and the greater is the demand for that in popular celebrations which shall appeal to the best instincts and motives of the human breast, and set on foot influences that shall be permanent and fruitful in their effect. Especially do we find this sentiment growing in this country. There is a desire in every American heart to make the celebration of Independence Day of meaning to the people, of value in strengthening the patriotism of the adult and sowing the seed of love of country in the heart of the youth.

One proposition is to observe the day with a grand celebration by Sunday-school children, not exactly a celebration that shall be characterized by mere devotional exercises, but one whose predominating idea shall be patriotism, and whose tendency shall be to stimulate love of country.

The following are some of the themes suggested:

What is the relation of the Bible to modern thought and modern civilization?
Religious education the safeguard of civil liberty.

The perfected and coming State. What are to be its nature and principles?
Relation of the observance of the Sabbath to national welfare. What laws are violated in gaming, horse-racing, army drilling, voting, or publishing newspapers on the Sabbath day?

National prosperity dependent not so much upon material wealth as upon public morality. Illustrated by the history of the Jewish people.

National wealth valuable and available in proportion to national morality.

Should any habitual violator of good morals, known to be a Sabbath breaker, a false swearer, a drunkard or licentious, be sustained as a candidate for political office?

"Countenancing Evil that Good may Come."

THE WATCHWORD OF THE DEVIL.—PLAYING MISCHIEF WITH MINISTERS AND CHURCH MEMBERS.—GENUINE REFORMERS DISCOVERING THE FALLACY.

It is said, by a few short-sighted persons, that if the COMMERCIAL had kept still the card and billiard rooms would have been out long ago. This reasoning is disproved in all the history of the past. It is contradictory to individual and collective experience. If so, sin, unmolested, will cure itself. Disease, unattacked, will heal itself. Slavery, unassailed, would have died out in this country, and before it did. Intemperance, left to itself, would have become extinct years ago. What is the use of temperance societies? Reformers, tear off your red ribbons; blot out your pledges. Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, your organizations are needless. Temperance lecturers are engaged in perpetuating the evil by unseasonable agitation. Step down and out of the pulpit, ministers of the Gospel. Cease your warfare against sin and the devil. Consume your Bibles in the bonfire. Abolish Sunday-school work. You are doing great mischief. The devil, unresisted, will gradually, of his own free will, become angelic. The wicked, if let alone to prosecute their evil ways, will turn to righteousness. The world, left to itself, will reform itself. The prophets of old who protested against idolatry; Christ in rebuking the Pharisee; Luther in protesting against the wicked assumptions of Popery; the Puritans in denouncing tyranny; our Revolutionary fathers in protesting against English oppression; Hampden and Roger Williams, Clarkson and Wilberforce, Patrick Henry, John Adams, Garrison and Sumner—all these worthies were engaged in superfluous work.

The principle is so absolutely absurd that it would seem that no one but an idiot would advance it. The fact is, that had the COMMERCIAL been sustained in its protest against the card and billiard rooms by the ministers of the Gospel, and by men professing better things in the churches, the evil would have disappeared months ago. It is true that Revs. Perrin, Richmond, and Wilson have done so in their pulpits; but the two for-

mer seemed to yield upon the platform to the immense pressure brought to bear by Joslin, Woodruff & Co. We know that it was not in their hearts thus to do. The advocates of cards, etc., took refuge under the excuses and apologies made for them, however tattered the cloak, and thus have been emboldened to keep the evils alive. They have chuckled over the weaknesses of this class of citizens, and even laid the sweet unction to their souls that one prominent minister was with them, and apparently had good reason for so doing. And here is the answer to last week's *Sentinel* article on "Hypocrisy." It is not surprising that parties like Mr. Corey (who was a member, we believe, of the M. E. Church), should reason that, since these saloon appendages were recognized and supported by religious men under the plea of reform, surely they must, as a matter of consistency, approve and endorse them when conducted by temperance men—at least they must stultify themselves in opposing private enterprises of this sort.

The result of an acquiescence in the idea of "countenancing evil that good may come," of at least an unmanly failure to protest, is thus reaping, as might justly be expected, a fertile crop of malign influences that will curse and ruin many youth. It is a subtle and poisonous principle, and the fact of its apparent high endorsement will work out an infinite mischief. Had the COMMERCIAL failed to protest, there would have been a community perfectly torpid, the church and ministers asleep, while these things, sure as unerring fate, under the guise of reform, would be reaching out their devil fish arms into many households, and grasping in their clutch our boys, and even men, and preparing them by rapid processes for drones and tramps, communists, licentiousness, the dram shop, and the drunkard's doom.

Whether successful or unsuccessful, it will be the proudest fact in the history of the COMMERCIAL that it took a stand and made a record in regard to this "pious fraud," and through detraction and persecution of wicked men, and men of better professions (who will yet be ashamed of their course), stood steadfast and unmoved. And now it has the genuine reformed men on its side—the men who say "The COMMERCIAL has done right,"—brethren Spoor, Frazer, Vaughn, Miller, Gage, Dickson, Skinner, Van Cleve, Vought, Cropsey, McCauley, and others, who also declare themselves for a Club based on the foundation principle underlying all true reform—"Dare to do right."

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Store at the Depot, Cross St.
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Only 4 cents a loaf.
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OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my
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3 lbs for \$1.00.
FLOUR AND FEED,
No better in the market.
It will pay the whole city to try my
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H. HASKIN.

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Where they will be glad to welcome their old patrons and make new acquaintances.
A CHOICE Stock of Groceries
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CHARLES WHEELER.

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GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE,
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PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, ORGANS
cost \$1,600 only \$425. Su- cost \$1,400 only \$355. per Grand Square Piano, cost \$1,000, only \$315. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$255. New Style Upright Pianos \$112.50. Organs \$25. Organs 12 stops \$72.50. Trem- Organs 16 stops \$130. only \$115. Elegant \$375 Mirror Top Organs only \$105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address **DANIEL F. BEATTY,** Washington, N. J.

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GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK is especially re-TRADE MARK. emended as an unfailing cure for
SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY and ALL diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, etc.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State convention met in the Opera House at Detroit on the 13th inst. It was a large gathering, nearly every delegation being full. The convention was called to order by Major Geo. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Ninde of the Central Methodist Church. Jas. H. Stone, manager of the Post and Tribune, was made temporary Chairman, the usual Committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
 The Committee on credentials made their report, which was corrected and adopted. The committee on Order of business and permanent organization reported for President of the Convention Zachariah Chandler; Sec'y John H. Wendell; and a list of Ass't Sec'ys and Vice Presidents.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following Platform which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.
 The Republicans of Michigan, after 24 years of unbroken control of the State government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and we point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and security of our citizens, the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the maintenance of public faith.

Resolved, That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest judgment of mankind the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unflinching fidelity to the just and humane principles which in times of great public extremity inspired and created it; and we recognize among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles the duty of securing to all its citizens a free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage and of protecting every man from wrong from whom it claims allegiance in the peaceable pursuit of an honest life, by every legitimate means within its reach.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence apparent in so many directions that the business interests of the country are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate reach, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce, that in financial, as well as other matters, "the world is governed too much," and the pressing need of the time is stability upon which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their healthful operation; and that, in common with the best intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the early adjournment of Congress and the respite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, more formidable by the despotism of a caucus.

We denounce repudiation in every form and repudiators in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community as binding upon all its members, and the failure to fulfill a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor; and we insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual liabilities.

We assert that no prosperity can be real or durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by government or by banks, is derived from its "promise to pay" and the credit that promise is worth; that the full benefits of such a currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par and at the will of the holder has been proved by experience to be the best known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate place among commercial nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises; and in the name of all the producing classes and of every honest citizen, we demand a currency that is not only worth its face all over the Union, but will command respect, recognition and its full value in every market in the world.

Resolved, That we view with apprehension the spread of opinions and the growth of sentiments, embodied and proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications, and speeches of the so-called National Greenback party, and the various socialist and communist organizations and their advocates throughout the land, which, if adopted as the policy of government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend in a high degree to subvert many of those principles which we regard as fundamental in the structure and support of free government, and the Republican party will meet all these doctrines and tendencies with the most prompt, vigorous, and uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That the question of the election of the present incumbents of the office of President and Vice President was finally settled by the Forty-Fourth Congress, and any attempt to reopen it on any pretense whatever is fraught with danger to republican institutions; and the Republican party of this State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to the exercise of the functions of their respective offices until terminated in a constitutional manner.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Crosswell has been prudent, wise, honest and economical, and that he is entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

The nominations followed. Gov. Crosswell was re-nominated for Governor by acclamation. Alonzo Sessions was nominated for Lt. Governor in the same way. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—Charles M. Crosswell, of Lenawee county.

Lt. Gov.—Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia county.

Secretary of State—Wm. Jenny, of Macomb county.

State Treasurer—Benjamin D. Pritchard, of Allegan county.

Auditor General—W. I. Latimer, of Mecosta county.

Commissioner of State Land Office—James F. Neasmith, of Kalamazoo county.

A State Central committee was elected as follows:

Chairman—Zachariah Chandler, of Wayne.

First District—James McMillan, D. O. Fairand of Wayne.

Second—T. S. Applegate of Lenawee; R. A. Beal of Washtenaw.

Third—James O'Donnell of Jackson, D. B. Ainger of Eaton.

Fourth—C. W. Clisbee of Cass, H. S. Lester of Kalamazoo.

Fifth—W. H. Henshaw of Kent, Chauncey Davis of Muskegon.

Sixth—W. S. George of Ingham, Calvin Wilcox of Livingston.

Seventh—Edgar Weeks of Macomb, Richard Winsor of Huron.

Eighth—L. A. Fancher of Isabella, T. C. Phillip of Bay.

Ninth—Geo. A. Mitchell of Wexford, J. H. Chandler of Houghton.

The convention was addressed by Hon. Z. Chandler and Gov. Crosswell.

Speech of Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Chandler said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you with all my heart for the honor which you have conferred upon me this afternoon in electing me to preside over this large and enthusiastic body of men as I see before me. Why, gentlemen, are there so many here to-day? Why has the farmer left his plow and the mechanic his tools? Why has the doctor left his patients, the banker his bank, the lawyer his clients? Aye, and the clergyman his pulpit, to be present at this convention? Gentlemen, the reason is obvious. You see danger to your nation, and, therefore, you respond. [Applause.] The rebels have captured Washington. Therefore you respond [Applause.] After having fought with the bayonet for four long years to gain possession of the capitol of your nation, and fought unsuccessfully, through bulldozing, through murder, through fraud, through assassination, through torture they have gained possession of one branch of your national Legislature, and are soon liable to get possession of the other. You have seen and realized this fact, and, therefore, you come up as one man here to protest against the outrage that has been committed. Therefore, you come to have one man, to again preserve this nation from foes. Yes, gentlemen of the convention, you can't trust the Democratic party. [Applause and laughter.] I do not care what any single man, or what any dozen men may say; they have determined, through revolution, to overthrow the Constitution and subvert the Government. They have undertaken to call in question a title which they have no more right to interfere than you have to interfere with theirs.

They say it is for investigation. If these men wanted to investigate and find fraud, I could tell them where and whom to investigate, and where to find it. [Applause and laughter.] It is not fraud they are after. They wanted to find fraud they would go to that principal place, in Granerney Park, and there they would put their hands on it. [Applause and laughter.] And, gentlemen of the convention, whatever our individual views may be with regard to the administration of President Hayes, we, one and all, know he was elected President of the United States, [Applause], and that, as Republicans, we will unanimously defend that title from all revolutionary attacks.

But, gentlemen of the convention, you have discovered another thing; you have discovered another danger to the nation, hardly second to the first. While we have been asleep the enemy have been sowing tares. We have hardly deemed these things that have arisen in our midst and alarmed some of our wisest and best men; we have hardly deemed them of sufficient consequence to contradict. The agents who are disseminating and distilling these heresies throughout all the length and breadth of this land were so utterly contemptible that we hardly deemed them worth a passing notice. But they have been untiring, and some honest men have become infected with the disease. There has been a party created as is claimed, called the Greenback party. It is a falsity. This new edition of the Greenback party has no right whatever to the name. When the Greenback party was established, I was there. [Applause.] We had expended \$400,000,000 on the war against the rebellious States. We owed \$400,000,000, and had not a dollar in our treasury to pay the debt. We owed our soldiers for four months wages, and had not a dollar with which to pay them. Our credit had been used to the uttermost, and as a war measure, as a last resort, we used, and I voted for it, the first greenback ever issued under the government. We issued it under solemn pledge that it should be made, as soon as we were able, equal to gold or silver coin. [Applause.] Through our State Legislatures, through our votes in Congress, through our State and National conventions, through every other means possible, we declared and redeclared, and solemnly reaffirmed that the very moment we were able to make those greenbacks equal to coin, we would do so. The Republican party has labored year after year, and they have raised those greenbacks up, until yesterday they were within one cent of coin. We intend, gentlemen of the convention, to carry out that pledge, so solemnly made. [Applause.] We intend to use greenbacks, and we intend that every single greenback afloat in this land, shall be equal to one dollar, either in gold or silver. [Applause.] Now, we are the greenback party, par excellence.

What has caused these Southern gentlemen to so fall in love with greenbacks? They have been long years, to render those greenbacks utterly valueless, and at one time they were down pretty low. But now, to-day, they want to issue an unlimited quantity of greenbacks. Why? Fellow citizens, if coin was worth 5 per cent. less than greenbacks they would still be opposed to the substitution of coin for greenbacks. They want to get their hands into the Treasury. The whole South, the whole solid South, is solid for repudiation. They have repudiated their individual debts, through bankruptcy. They have repudiated their State and municipal debts through scaling; that is, cutting them down to 70, and 60, and 50, and 40 per cent., and then caused to pay the interest on the scales. [Laughter.] Look at Tennessee; look at old Virginia; look at every one of those States where the Democratic party has come into power, and you will find that every one has fairly repudiated its debt. And now, do you think they are more anxious to pay a debt contracted especially for their subjugation, than they are to pay their own debts? Is it an absurdity on its face. They are in favor of repudiation. The surest way to bring this about is to issue an unlimited amount of irredeemable paper. Why, a few years ago, when I was trying to fight the battle of honest money, a Southern Senator came to me and said, "I am sorry to hear of your success." "What for?" said I. "You are misrepresenting the people of your State, and it will kill you. It will ruin you." Said I, "I think I know the people of Michigan as well as any other man who ever lived in it; and I believe they are honest people; I believe I am

representing their wishes; at least, I am acting upon my own convictions, and I shall so act, regardless of the consequences." [Applause.] Said he, "What we want," and mark you this was four or five years ago, "what we want is a thousand millions of greenbacks immediately, in addition to the amount now out." I said, "Well, suppose you get a thousand millions in addition to what you now have afloat, how are you going to get into the hands of the people? Do you propose to start broker shops and loan this money out to the people?" "Oh, no." "Well then," said I, "there is but one other way to get them into the hands of the people. That is, to purchase your bonds. Now a man who has got bonds in his possession can get \$120 for \$100, and he does not want any more greenbacks." He thought a moment, and said he, "we can stop collecting taxes and spend them." [Laughter.] Said I, "That will do; but how are you going to pay them?" Now, mark you, this was a Southern Senator, four or five years ago.

Fellow citizens, what these men want to do is to get their hands into the treasury. They have bills already that amounting before Congress, for the payment of Southern claims, and the improvement of Southern lands, and the repayment of cotton taxes, and in other ways. They don't intend your greenbacks shall ever be redeemed.

Then we come to another party—the Labor party. Now, the Labor party has a great many honest, upright, honorable men connected with it. But tell me, if you please, when have they ever sided with the Labor party for the last seventeen years, since the Republican party has been in power? Through all our legislation, by protecting American industry, by furnishing a home market for their industry, by the abolition of slavery, thus taking four millions of serfs from unpaid labor and making them paid laborers, and in every other way one of the most efficient friends of the laboring man have been the great Republican party. [Applause.] But there is another party, the Communist party, the party that does not believe in property; does not believe in the society relations; a party started way back, for ought I know, in the Dark Ages, when the devil by the devil. [Laughter and applause.] We will not discuss Communism. Communism will never take root in American soil. It is contrary to our institutions, contrary to our principles, contrary to the continuance of society.

Now, fellow-citizens, all of these four different parties have undertaken to combine and call themselves the National party. Now, they make themselves the National party, they have no power of comprehension, unless it be that they aggregate, and conglomerate, and bring together all the elements of error, of rascality and of wrong to be found in the nation. [Laughter and applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, these things have taken root. You must meet these issues fairly and squarely, and meet them with arguments. You must meet them in your school districts, you must organize in your counties, in your cities, in your villages and in your towns. They will not stand argument for a half-hour. You must meet them and put them down by argument.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is said that the mission of the Republican party is ended and that the party ought to die. What has that party done that it ought to die? We have had control of the nation for a little over 17 years. What have we accomplished in those 17 years? What have we done, that it is time for us to die? When we took control of this Government, in a time of profound peace, when we had not had war for a long time, the credit of the Government was so low that your six per cent. gold bonds sold for 40 per cent. on the dollar, or at a discount of 14 per cent. We carried on a war for the preservation of the Union. We carried it on for four long years, expending \$1,000,000,000, nearly one-half of which we have paid; and to-day your four per cent. bonds, withstanding you owe \$2,000,000,000, instead of being at 14 per cent. discount, as the six per cent. bonds were when we took possession of this government, your four per cent. bonds are to-day worth par in gold. [Applause.] We have raised the credit of the government; we have saved the nation; we have restored the credit, and we have abolished slavery and broken the shackles off from four millions of slaves. We have improved your rivers and harbors; we have carried out every pledge ever given to the nation except one; and that was to make greenbacks equal with coin, and we have got within one per cent. of that. The Republican party is progressive. It is up with the spirit of the age, and it will keep up with the spirit of the age. The mission of the Republican party will not be ended until every single citizen of the North, South and West, black and white, enjoys the blessings, of freedom, the blessings of self-protection, the blessings of the elective franchise, and every blessing belonging to a free man under this government. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend to talk long, but I have said a good deal more. Political parties are not made by men, or set of men. When political parties die, they commit suicide; they die because they abandon the great principles for which they were created. What great principle that the Republican party ever advocated has it abandoned? What principles does it abandon to-day? That it has ever kept up with the spirit of the age, the Republican party is not prepared to die; nor does it intend to die.

It is a mistake, fellow-citizens, to suppose that the mass of mankind are dishonest. The assumption has been made, and it has been made by men well known to you by reputation, that everybody on earth is dishonest; but themselves, and they are the great reforming classes that we find in the Nation. Fellow-citizens, in the time of our Savior He found among the twelve, one Judas. That was 1,800 years ago, and the world has gone on improving in the meantime. The proportion is less to-day than it was 1,800 years ago. [Applause.] The world is better this year than it was last. It was better in the year 1789 than it was in the year 1700; it has gone on improving, from generation to generation, and trust to God it will go on improving. And when we find a man that distrusts every other man, and says: "I am holier than thou. I am the most honest man to be found in this generation; I am going to reform all political parties," we need to hold our pockets. Fellow-citizens, pardon me for occupying so much of your time. What I want is this: Nominate, as I know you will, your best and strongest men, and then, with a sound platform behind them, hold them up to the people of the State. With honest payment of debts, and with honest work till the day of election, victory is sure to you by the largest majority ever given in the State of Michigan. [Great and continued applause.]

Gov. Crosswell's Speech.

Gov. Crosswell said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—For this renewed manifestation of your confidence I return you my sincere thanks. I am glad to meet with you on this occasion. I see before me from all parts of this grand commonwealth representatives of that

party which placed me in the high position which I now occupy. I assure you it is a source of inexpressible gratification to me to feel that my official course thus far meets with your unqualified approval and endorsement. [Applause.]

It has been my aim, in the administration of the State government, to subserve the public good, to maintain untarnished the credit and high character of the State, to promote economy in every department, and in all respects to be faithful and true to the traditions and principles which have governed this commonwealth for the last 20 years, and under which it has gone onward from prosperity to prosperity, until to-day, in all the elements of good government, it will come favorably with any State in the Union, and more than favorably with any State under the control of our political opponents. [Applause.]

We have opened an early campaign, and for the off year it promises to be a very spirited one. I feel that the success of the Republican party in this contest is of vital importance to the State, and to the nation. When I remember that to-day there are millions of dollars in claims pending before Congress, from a rebellious States, growing out of alleged damages incident to the war, and some of those claims, of large amount, which had been adjusted and paid by the Rebel Confederacy, would have passed the present House of Representatives, unchallenged, save from scrutiny and care of the Republican members of Congress and especially the Republican members from Michigan [applause], I feel the importance of returning such men to the councils of the nation.

We are ready to pay every dollar of debt contracted to put down the Rebellion, but we are not willing to pay one cent of indebtedness contracted to promote that infamous wrong. [Applause.] Now, too, certain men are seeking to disturb the business interests and peace of this country by reopening the vexed question of the Presidential title. These men themselves created the Electoral Commission, to settle that very question, and in all honor they are bound to abide the result.

Then we have another class of men in this country who seek to revolutionize our whole financial system, who demand that the Government should issue paper currency. We have to-day \$344,000,000 of this currency in circulation. What gives it its value? Not the stamp of the Government, for it bore that when it took two dollars and forty cents in paper currency to buy one in coin. It is the credit of the nation; the expectation that this currency will be redeemed, will be paid, that gives it its value. [Applause.] Now, we are told that it will be hard indeed, for lack of coin, to resume payments with the present volume of currency. But, if the volume is increased two-fold, or five-fold, then all expectation of resumption will pass away and the greenback will depreciate and go down, even as the value of the dollar. We created the greenback in the hour of the country's necessity. We have stood by it until it is nearly as good as gold, and we mean to stand by it until every dollar of that currency is equal to the best coin dollar issued from any mint in this land. [Applause.]

My friends, the grand old Republican party that has guided this country, in the hour of its peril, the party that held up the hands of the Union soldier, that rejoiced in his victories and mourned over his defeats, the party that proclaimed and made freedom national, the party that has built up the credit of this country until it stands to-day, as it never stood before, your bonds bearing four and four-and-one-half per cent. interest in the markets of the world at par—the party throws out its banners on the outer wall, and inscribes thereon: "No payment of rebel claims [applause.] no premium for disloyalty; no Mexicanization of this nation; no seceding down or repudiation of the public debt, created to suppress the Rebellion; honest money; honor and good faith toward all men." And appealing to the "sober second thought" of the people of this State, in my judgment, it goes into this contest to win. [Applause.]

Documents.

The crazy little old woman who haunted the Court of Chancery in the story of "Bleak House" carried a reticule stuffed with what she called "documents." There were only scraps of paper, bits of matches, fragments of lavender leaves, and a variety of miscellaneous rubbish in this melancholy collection, but poor Miss Flite clung to them as the remnants of an immense estate, and used to keep up the talk with the explanatory exclamation: "Documents, my dear documents." The Democratic party, which is prosecuting a shadowy claim to the Presidency with an insane persistency that reminds us of Miss Flite's imaginary suit for fictitious riches, has the same regard for worthless documents. Anderson is a dreadful sort of person to use as a witness, but then he has letters, telegrams, memoranda, and other written things in his pockets; there is a wondrous virtue in pen and ink; and ignorant persons who would not believe a spoken lie, have a superstitious reverence for a lie in writing. "You see," said Mr. Potter, "Anderson may be a very bad man, and he has the fault of never telling the truth; but then he is corroborated by the papers which he presents to the committee. Documents, my dear sir, documents." And then Mr. Potter slaps his hand down upon the heap of forged agreements, and dubious affidavits, and other odds and ends from the Night Editor's capacious pocket, and considers the case closed.

It seems to have escaped the attention of the Democratic investigators that if Anderson is utterly worthless as evidence so far as he is corroborated by the documents, the documents on the other hand are equally worthless except so far as they are corroborated by Anderson. These papers, to be of any value, should tell their own story without outside interpretation. But taken alone those which do not prove Anderson a liar prove nothing at all. The supposed Sherman letter, even if authentic, contains no evidence whatever that bears on the subject of investigation. The Matthews letters, standing alone, are entirely empty. It is only when Anderson steps forward and tells us that these letters refer to so and so and that such and such a secret understanding preceded them, that they properly bear not the plain meaning which lies on their face, but some hidden meaning intelligible to him and to nobody else—it is only when Anderson, rogue, swindler, confessed perjurer and blackmailer, holds up a bit of apparently worthless paper and says, "Gentlemen, this is 'an incriminating document,' that the rubbish of his budget can be made to do service for the Democratic investigators. Thus the documents are expected to repair Anderson's damaged character, and Anderson's character is to give lustre to the documents. But it surely does

not need argument to show that this is not "corroboration."

In fact, cautious Democrats are beginning to see that documents which cannot stand alone are entirely worthless as such a case as this, and that the attempt to verify Anderson's testimony by means of the interpretation which it pleases Anderson to put upon Anderson's documents is a blunder of which a schoolboy ought to be ashamed. It is like trying to reduce an equation composed entirely of unknown quantities, or to prove a theory by the use of nothing but suppositions. N. Y. Tribune.

THE FARM.

Manuring Orchards.

Mr. J. M. Thomas, a reliable authority on fruit culture, furnishes the following to the Practical Farmer:

One of the finest full-bearing orchards in the country belongs to Giles Landon, in one of the more southern townships. It shows in a remarkable degree the benefit of manure and good treatment generally. It has been set out twenty-three years, and the trees have become so broad that cultivation has been discontinued, although the trees were set thirty-six feet apart. It is top-dressed every two years, and lightly manured annually. Some years ago, after continued cultivation, the owner was not satisfied with its productiveness, although cultivation had given it a strong growth. A friend advised pruning, because, to use his expression, "there was too much wood in the tops"—that is, the heads were too thick. They were trimmed early in the spring; thinned out from above, not trimmed from below; and the orchard was top-dressed with manure. They began to bear heavily. On visiting the orchard, on the first of September, its deep green color was observed at a long distance in approaching it. The trees were bending under their loads of fine apples, although the apple crop generally throughout the country was one of the poorest known. On examining the fruit it was found to be remarkable for its fair appearance, and freedom from the codling moth, very few infected specimens being seen. We learned that sheep were kept in the inclosure from early grass till the weight of the apples bent the branches down within their reach, when they were turned out—usually in August. They devour the small partly grown apples as soon as they drop. In all the orchards where it was applied, manure seems to have operated favorably toward inducing fruitfulness. A striking example was shown on the borders of this orchard, where an old tree of the fall orange, which appeared to be about sixty years old, had become so enfeebled and partly dead that it was proposed to cut it down. The owner, however, concluded to experiment further. He cut out all the dead branches, which were nearly equal to the remaining top, and top-dressed the ground very heavily beneath. The result was that in a year or two a single crop was sold for sixteen dollars and a half. When visited, it was found full of fine apples. This orchard contains about one hundred and twenty trees, and the years of heaviest bearing are the years that apples are scarce elsewhere. This result was probably accidental in the first place, and produced by the time when the pruning and manuring were first employed. Two years ago the crop sold for six hundred dollars, or an average of five dollars per tree, through the whole orchard. This year the owner thinks he may not receive more than four hundred. I have since learned that he had \$542 worth, besides cider apples, from which he manufactures excellent vinegar.

FAST HORSES.

The idea which gives a great value to a horse on account of its being able to win money is the one which is poisoning society. It is this that is making our young men corrupt and dissipated and reckless. This idea carried out induces men to get a living without work, and is the parent of untold mischief to the human race. God has so constituted men that by honorable employment their characters are ennobled. He has made "cost of the youth the closest neighbor," and the young man who attempts to evade this law by obtaining possession of that for which he returns no equivalent, is standing on most dangerous ground. Horace Greeley said, "The darkest hour in the history of a young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it," and the actual experience of thousands of young men in this country has verified the truth of the dead philosopher's words. Gambling is the same degrading vice under whatever form it appears, whether in the gilded saloon, the pool-room, the cock-pit, the prize-ring or the stock exchange. —Practical Farmer.

The Hay Crop.

The hay crop the present season cannot fail to be enormous. Every favorable condition has occurred to produce not only a large but an early crop. A ready-made field is threatened to lodge and become injured. Old precedents that have ruled the time for haying will have to be abandoned this season. There will be few farmers who will wait until July to cut their crop of timothy this year. For the first time in our experience we have made hay in May; and there are many fields of clover and timothy that will need to be cut very soon to save the crop from damage. To cut early this year must be the rule, and especial care will be needed to save the crop of succulent grass without injury. By cutting early a second crop may be made, which will be prevented if the present heavy growth is permitted to fall down and shade the ground.

In curing very succulent herbage some care and method will be advisable. To dry such grass under a hot sun injures the hay very much; if there is much clover, the leaves are broken off and lost, and the stalks lose the greater part of their substance and become very dry and woody. Curing in the cock is the best plan under these circumstances; but to do this successfully requires time, labor and good management. It requires time, because to cut the cock is a slower process than sun-drying, and labor and good management, because the hay thus cured undergoes considerable fermentation, and will speedily heat and

contract mildew if this is not prevented by careful watching and opening the cocks for a final drying at the proper moment.

When hay is to be cured in the cock it should be left in the swath for several hours. That cut in the morning after the dew has been dried off should be raked up into windrows before the dew falls in the evening. It is thus left until the afternoon of the next day, when it is forked up into cocks or tall heaps containing 200 or 300 pounds of hay, or about five feet wide and equally high, narrowed and pointed off sharply at the top. In this shape the cocks will shed much rain, and if protected by hay caps may safely be left in the field until the whole crop is secured. Hay caps are squares of brown sheeting two yards wide, (this is a large size, and 54-inch sheeting would make a moderate-sized cap.) The edges are hemmed down and strings fastened to each corner, by which the cap thrown over a cock is tied down to pegs thrust into the hay.

When the hay is thus put up into cocks it still contains some sap. This undergoes a process of fermentation, and considerable heat supervenes. This cures or changes the character of the hay. Part of the woody fibre is changed into starch, gum, and sugar, and the hay becomes more nutritious. It is sweeter and more palatable. It also becomes possessed of an agreeable scent, and loses some of its verdant greenness, becoming a brownish green. If the hand is thrust into a cock 24 hours after it has been put up, considerable warmth will be felt, but if the grass was free from surface moisture the warmth will be dry and not damp or steamy. The heat will readily escape if the hay is left standing in the field, but if it is to be drawn home, it is best to overturn the cock and expose the hay to a few hours' sun in the middle of the day, and begin to haul it to the barn or stack by 3 o'clock, continuing until in the evening. After the heating in the cock there will be no heating in the barn, as the chemical change which produces this has already been completed. Early cut hay thus treated is of remarkable excellence for milking cows, and gives a fine flavor to the butter made from it. An almost parallel method of making hay is to draw it to the barn or stack 24 hours after being cut, and while still green, and pack it away in layers of a foot thick with straw alternately. A brisk fermentation ensues, the straw absorbing all the moisture evolved, no mischief is done; on the contrary, the hay is cured as in the cock, and its nutritive properties increased, while the straw acquires an agreeable flavor and greater nutritive value. —N. Y. Times.

Canning Fruit.

The great secret of all successful operations in canning is to have the fruit boiling hot when sealed, for this excludes the air. First, roll the empty can in hot water, and for this purpose it is handy to have on the stove a pan of hot water, in which the can is set. Fill the can to the very top, as the fruit shrinks as it cools and a vacuum is almost sure to fill with air; now when the can is perfectly full put on the top quickly, screw just as tight as you can, then screw again as the center shrink. This may seem strange to a new beginner, but it is a fact that the metal and glass do shrink as they grow cold, and it is a fact that the top can be screwed on closer and tighter as the fruit cools.

Glass cans, Mason's make, are considered the standard cans, and they are cheaper because they can be used for years with careful treatment. New elastics are obtainable at most any furnishing hardware store. After cans are filled there are two fine points to be observed. First, they are to be placed away in a dry, dark, cool place for light is an incentive to fermentation; and, second, they are to be placed in a spot where they are not subject to a constant jar, as this begets fermentation.

There is one general, simple rule for canning strawberries, cherries, raspberries, grapes, blackberries, currants, huckleberries, which is as follows: Heat slowly to a boil in a good sized kettle, and then add half a tea-cupful of sugar to each quart of fruit, then boil 15 minutes and can as above.

Another way of canning some of the softer kinds of fruit, such as plums and cherries, is to have your fruit well selected, and the skins free from any grit or imperfection. Fill your cold cans with your fruit; then make a syrup in a pan by itself, allowing a cupful of sugar to each quart can, adding water enough to cover your fruit in the cans. Now place these cans in a boiler of cold water, and set upon your stove or range, taking care to have strips of wood under the cans, so that they will not rest upon the bottom of the boiler, as they are apt to crack while heating. Boil about three hours, until the fruit becomes tender; have more syrup at hand, as the fruit shrinks keep your cans filled, and when the fruit seems tender take the cans from the boiler, and screw on your covers. Watch them for about 15 or 20 minutes, for as the cans cool you can tighten the covers. This, I think, is one of the secrets of canning, for as the cans become cool the cover is apt to be a little loose, and hence admits the air.

"Schouvaloff," said the Czar the other evening, as the two sat smoking ten cent cigars on the steps of the Ducal Palace, "what sort of a snide rooster is that Beaconsfield, anyhow?" "Sire," returned Schouvaloff, as he struck a match on the sole of his patent leather boot, "I could pull the wool over the House Secretary, I could close up the eye of the new Secretary for India, and I might even get Salisbury where the hair is short, but Beaconsfield is a man who won't have any taffy." "Did you try him with sugar?" inquired the Czar, as he smashed a Spring style potato bug that was straddling into the parlor. "I had not thought of that," said Schouvaloff. "Then try him," said the Czar, "and if that won't do I guess we'll have to buy a few more American ships and sound the loud tocsin of war!" —[N. Y. Herald Interviewer.

"Whisky is your greatest enemy," said a minister. Deacon Jones. "But," said Jones, "don't the Bible say, 'Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies?'" "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones; but it don't say we are to swallow them."

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

LETTER IV.

TRAVERSE CITY, June 18, 1878.

Traverse City is one of the few fortunate towns in the State which have not been afflicted with a bankruptcy in the last five years, and the current of its trade has been, perhaps, as little disturbed by the panic, strikes, and business failures outside, as that of any other town of its size in the country. This truly enviable condition of affairs is due mainly, if not wholly, to the pay-as-you-go system of doing business, which is enforced here, and throughout the whole Traverse region, with a vigor which places every man financially on his merit, and puts all speculation on a fictitious capital out of the question. The vicious practice so common elsewhere of running up accounts, the effect of which is to assess the debts of those who don't pay upon those who do, is unknown here, and no article leave the store, shop or farm till paid for. Even clerks are required to pay down for everything they take, and are paid for everything they bring in, regardless of their relation as employees of the firm, and the same economy is carried into municipal affairs. The fire department is supported, sidewalks kept up, and all other public improvements paid for by voluntary subscriptions, and nobody subscribes more than he can pay down. Prices rule low and profits are small, but this is more than compensated by the general confidence which the cash system inspires, and the general banishment of deadbeats to towns where credits are easy and every inducement offered for sponging a living. When Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co. first inaugurated the system here years ago, it met with much opposition, but the results have been so satisfactory to both buyers and sellers, that I hear only expressions of pity for the towns and cities which have not adopted it. An excursion to the principal farming districts of the county and through the leading business firms of the village reveals a steady and healthy growth in trade and agricultural departments, such as might be expected from the cautious principles upon which both are carried on. Grand Traverse county was organized in 1851, including at that time the territory which has since been divided into Manistee, Benzie, Wexford, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Crawford, Antrim and Leelanau counties. Previous to 1851 all voting was done at Mackinaw and the territory was called Omena. The first election in the new county was held August 4, 1851, and the whole number of votes polled was 28. In 1879 there were 7,214 ballots cast in the same territory. The first post office in the county was opened at old Mission in 1853, and the receipts of the first year, amounting in all to \$3, were appropriated for the purchase of a post office stamp. Mail was then received once a month. The first log cabin on the present site of Traverse City was built in 1846, by Michael Gay, who is still a resident of the county, and soon afterwards Horace Boardman, after whom the river and lake are named built a sawmill where J. E. Grelick & Co's flouring mill now stands. In 1851 the Boardmans, father and son, sold out to Hannah, Lay & Co., and the site of the village, then covered with a heavy pine forest, was logged off and platted the following year. November 3, 1858, the late Lt. Gov. Morgan Bates, issued the first number of the first newspaper published in the region, the Grand Traverse Herald, now published by his nephew Thomas T. Bates. In 1872 the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, working its way up through the northern pineries, far in advance of any settlements, extended an arm to Traverse City and so established an easy connection between that part of the State settled from the north and that settled from the south. Thus rendered readily accessible both by land and water, the growth of the Grand Traverse region in wealth and population during the past six years, has been almost incredible. Since the organization of Grand Traverse county eight independent counties have been carved out of it, the smallest of which has five times the population and ten times the assessed valuation of the whole original Omena territory.

Besides other shops and establishments common to all villages Traverse City now has two dry goods stores, five grocery stores, two hardware stores, three drug stores, two jewelry stores, three book and stationery stores, four clothing stores, cigar store, cigar manufactory, merchant tailor, three agricultural implement stores, notion store, saw mill, planing mill, flooring mill, sash and blind factory, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, two tin shops, picture and picture frame store, furniture store, machine shop, foundry and machine shop, four shoe shops, six hotels, five churches, two newspapers, three primary, one graded and one parochial school, United States land office, three millinery stores, barrel factory, bakery, three restaurants, two livery stables and a carriage store. The Free Masons and Odd Fellows have flourishing lodges, and the village branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union has outgrown its rental quarters, and is putting up a hall of its own, 60x30 feet in size, and two stories high, the money for which is, of course, already raised, as in this dash country, neither women nor men build on promises. The village has also six lawyers, six resident ministers, and four physicians. There are a dozen or so other villages in the county, each less than Traverse City, but representing a larger aggregate of capital and industries. These are Mayfield, Kingsley, Summit, Walton, Fife Lake, Williamsburg, Acme, Monroe Center, Old Mission, Mapleton, Long Lake and East Bay.

Among the business firms deserving of special mention for the extent of their operations and their active part in the development of the country, is that of Hannah, Lay & Co. The members of this enterprising and widely known firm are Perry Hannah, A. T. Lay, James Morgan, William Morgan and Smith Barnes. Mr. Lay looks after the interests of the firm in Chicago, Mr. Hannah has general supervision of the business in Michigan, Mr. Barnes is at the head of the mercantile department, while the Messrs. Morgan are silent partners. The firm owns a saw-mill here which has a capacity of 15,000,000 feet

annually, and another at Long Lake, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet, but the aggregate product has only been about 17,000,000 feet a year. Since the commencement of their lumber operations here they have shipped about 400,000,000, nearly all of which went to Chicago, where they have had a lumber yard for 25 years. They employ about 150 men, and from 60 to 80 teams in the winter, getting out logs, and about 100 men in the mills and yards the year around. The firm purchased 40,000 acres of pine land on the Boardman and its branches, about two-thirds of which is already cut. They estimate that their standing pine will keep their mills running about 10 years yet. They manufacture and pile their lumber a year ahead, and dress about four-fifths of it before shipping. Last winter they put in only between 5,000,000, and 6,000,000 feet, and have some 4,000,000 feet on skids in the woods. The lumber is shipped on the City of Traverse, the property of the firm, and one of the finest steam propelled boats on the lakes, carrying 700,000 feet at a load. They also do perhaps the largest retail mercantile business of any house in the State outside of Detroit, the sales aggregating between \$400,000 and \$500,000 annually. Their stock comprises hardware, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and their trade extends over a half dozen counties. They also own the Traverse City flouring mills which have five runs of stone, and grind 20,000 bushels of feed and 18,000 bushels of wheat a year; a blacksmithing establishment under the management of John Broadfoot, which furnishes employment to 25 men; a sash and blind factory, under J. E. Grelick, with 25 employees, besides numerous other establishments in and out of the village. They are preparing to build a new three-story store 112x200 feet in size, for the foundation of which 200 cords of Joliet stone are already on the ground. Compared with the little 10 by 12 foot cabin, in which the firm began its mercantile operations here 26 years ago, the new store will present an agreeable contrast.

But the agricultural development of the county has kept pace with the growth of trade. In 1842 some Indians brought a barrel of wheat from Green Bay, and part of it was sown at Old Mission, the crop being taken back to Green Bay to be ground. Last year there were harvested in the county 46,883 bushels of choice wheat, which, together with other crops, furnished work for four grist mills in the county. This year there are 3,905 acres of wheat on the ground, against 2,584 acres last year, an increase of over 50 per cent. The county embraces 17 fractional towns with an aggregate of about 300,000 acres, the assessed valuation of which, in 1876, was \$1,617,714. About one-third of the county is, or was, covered with a forest of white and Norway pine, mostly in the south and east, along the Boardman river. It is estimated that about one-half of this pine is now lumbered. The remaining two-thirds of the county is high rolling land covered with a heavy growth of sugar, basswood, and elm trees, the first predominating, and often from four to five feet in diameter. The soil is sandy and sandy loam mixed with gravel and containing an unreasonable large percentage of lime, the whole region resting upon lime rock and small limestone boulders scattered over the surface. No one familiar with soils needs to be told that this is good wheat soil, nor will he be surprised to learn that with fair tillage it yields anywhere from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre. Wild lands can be bought at from \$4 to \$8 an acre and are chopped and cleared ready for the plow for \$20 an acre, and in not a few instances the first crop of wheat pays both the cost of the land itself and of cleaning it. Rowland Hobbs, miller in the Traverse City mills for the last nine years, and formerly serving in the same capacity in the Ann Arbor and Dexter mills, assures me that the amount of wheat raised in the district which furnishes his custom work has considerable more than doubled in the last 10 years, while its quality, when properly harvested and cleaned, is equal to best he ever saw. Last year he milled 18,000 bushels against 8,000 in 1869. The favorite varieties are the Deihl, Clawson and Golden Medal.

But I must not close this rambling letter without an allusion to Judge J. G. Ramsdell's justly celebrated fruit farm a mile and a half west of the village and half a mile from the Bay. There on the eastern slope of a gravelly hill which rises 354 feet above the level of the Bay and seems to have been built up with springs and terraces and protecting hills right and left for the Judge's special purpose, he is nursing one of the most robust and promising orchards in the country. He has two and a half acres of grapes thrived, mostly Delawares, Concord, Ionias, and Rogers' hybrids. The Ionias he cultivates for wine and the others for market. Last year he harvested 10,000 pounds and will have as many this year. He has 600 apple trees, the oldest set 12 years ago, and most of the others 10 years ago. These are all healthy and well loaded with fruit. By their side stand about 1,000 young peach trees, coming into bearing for the first time this year. There are about 100 older trees from which he expects to gather 300 baskets of Hale's early peaches this season. He has also 60 thirty pear trees, some four and the rest six years of age, and 700 over-loaded plum trees planted the same season with the pears. He sold 150 bushels of plums last year and expects to sell three times as many this year. The judge is also building a novel fruit house for temporary storing of ripe fruit until it can be shipped. A room which will hold 1,000 bushels of fruit conveniently, is surrounded by six feet of solid ice, and the ice is surrounded by two feet of solid sawdust. The judge who has made the subject of fruit culture on Traverse Bay a careful study, believes there are millions in it, and he is not alone in that belief.

W. J. G.

"I hope this is not a counterfeit?" said a lover, as he toyed with his sweetheart's hand. "The best way to find it out is to ring it!" was the quick reply.

"Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all other States?" "Certainly not, my child; why do you ask that question?" "Because I see all of the papers call it Pa."

The Marriage of a Woman to a Woman.

(Tuscarora, Nevada, Times-Review.)

Maraney Hughes was married in September last to a person who was known as Samuel M. Pollard. Her relatives opposed the match, and she eloped and was married without their knowledge, and a short time after their marriage Pollard confessed to her that he was a woman; that she had trouble with her relatives in the East; had lost her property and assumed the disguise of a man for the reason that avenues for making money would be open to her in that character which would be closed to her as a woman. Pollard has never given her any particular reason for this great wrong, but is believed to have been actuated by a foolish pride in appearing in the character of a married man. The victim was ashamed to acknowledge that she had been so imposed upon, and shrunk from admitting the truth. Pollard, without actually threatening her life, repeatedly intimated that it would be bad for her if she exposed her, and she kept silence until a fortnight ago, when her aunt got an intimation of the fact and questioned her closely, and she related to her the whole story. The victim says that the woman's real name is Sarah M. Pollard, and that her trunk is filled with feminine apparel. A complaint was filed yesterday by J. C. Howerton, accusing Pollard of perjury in swearing when he took out the marriage license that he was a male.

A Real Romance.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

There are few romances in real life. Imaginative writers construct many of them, and please the popular fancy, but there are few occurrences in life to furnish foundation for any. A genuine affair of the kind occurred in Cincinnati a few days ago, which is worth more than a mere formal marriage notice, and which may tend to assure the immense army of hopeful living couples that there may be something romantic in store for all.

The heroine was an intelligent but unpretending girl, who was forced by circumstances to work for a living. She sewed in a store at a salary so meager, and with work so laborious, that she gladly accepted a position as waiter-girl in a popular boarding-house. She had previously been offered a position as governess, but preferred the other. The only advantage the boarding-house afforded over the store was that of family sympathy. She was not so lonesome, had the sympathy of the family she served, and although the wages were less remunerative, she had less hard work, and besides had the friendship of the family she served.

Among the boarders was one probably as poor as herself. He was advertising solicitor for a city paper, with a very moderate income. Believing themselves poor, but yet able to keep the wolf from the door, an attachment sprang up, which developed into an engagement. Of course in their case, as in that of all other lovers, the course of love did not run smoothly. There were doubts of faithfulness and the consequent quarrels, until, a few days ago the young lady learned that she had fallen heir to an estate in Germany valued at \$50,000, and a personalty worth \$40,000 more, making in all about \$100,000 in American money. The young lady remained true to the lover of her poverty, and their marriage was consummated a few days ago at the Grand Hotel. It was a case of genuine affection, and as such deserves the sympathy of all lovers.

There is a lady in Boston who is described as being so very beautiful as to be almost without a peer—lovely as the fairest queen of fairy-land—and graceful as a hummingbird upon the wing, or an hour dancing the Highland Fling in the Paradise of the Prophet; and her beauty of face and form is equalled only by the many charms of her mind. In short, she would be perfection itself but for one fault—a very slight fault, it is true, but still a fault. She will get as "drunk as a fool," swear like a trooper, and kick her husband out of bed.

A Dutchman repeated the adage "Birds of a feather flock together," thusly, "Birds mit one feller goes mit themselves."

Canvas suspenders now seem to be worn by most all ladies. There's no "give" to them, and that's the reason you occasionally hear a button fly off when a lady grabs for her skirt.

"Will you name the bones of the head?" "I've got 'em all in my head, Professor, but I can't give them."

A seventh street lady sent her little boy to a drug store, the other day, to get a porous plaster, and charged him particularly to be careful not to forget what he was going after. He went out, repeating the words to himself, and in a few minutes came back, saying: "Here, mamma; this is the poorest one I took did."

The cottage formerly occupied by a beautiful widow of Newport will be rented this season. Reason given in the widow's own words: "Too much balcony and too little Romeo."—(New Haven Register.)

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher, &c.," was the following: "Gentlemen: I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

The monkeys can't be so ignorant after all. They were all educated in the high branches.

The girl of the period is not a self-supporting commodity, and it so happens that a vast number of the men of the period show no special desire to pay her board bills and furnish her with pin money. And nobody seems able to tell what is to be done about it.—(New York Letter.)

The sea holds 80,000,000,000,000 ton of salt. Should the sea be dried up, the world would be a deposit of salt over the entire bottom to the depth of 450 feet. If the salt were taken and spread on the land, it would cover it to a depth of 900 feet.

Effectively observes *Punch* and *Judy*, of London, "There is a good time coming, boys, but it is a good time coming, boys."

The Potter Investigation.

June 11.—Jas. E. Anderson was recalled. He stated that he met Gen. Smith and told him he would withdraw all claims for himself if his brother could have a position in the Baltimore custom house.

A letter was put in evidence, written by Anderson, in which he writes to the Governor that the negroes were not registering—that they did not know registry books were open—that he had taken steps to inform them; and that his safety from Democratic bulldozers was secured by his circulating the statement that he had been sent there with the expectation that he would be driven out, that the Republicans might thereby make capital. That at that time he was surrounded by Republicans and supposed the parish was being bulldozed.

He stated that Gov. Kellogg and the State authorities were anxious that an election should not be held in the parish, and told them there was a much better way than that; it was a better way to have an election and have no Republican votes cast, and that in a parish which two years ago had given such a large Republican majority the fact of no Republican votes being cast would be the best proof of intimidation; that that fact would do more good than all the proof of intimidation that could be given. The Republicans of the parish thought that a good idea, and they carried it out.

Ex-Congressman Darrell was called to the stand, and several letters of his were put in proof, in which he writes to Anderson that the appointment to the New Orleans custom house lies between himself and Packard; urges Anderson to write to Matthews in his favor; and that his requests will have weight with Matthews and others.

Q.—Was not this the understanding, as I draw from this letter, that you were to be appointed Collector of the port at New Orleans, and when that was done Anderson was to deliver up the Sherman copy, and you were to be responsible that it would be delivered up? A.—That is what the letter stated. That is about correct. The understanding of Anderson was this: That he had written assurances from Sherman and Sloughton that they would do something for him; that Matthews knew of this, and he had written assurances from Matthews of it. Anderson always represented, up to that time, that he did not want anything but what was right and proper. In making his returns he only represented to me that he had done what was right and proper in the interest of the Republican party, and he had written assurances from the men who were down there, and he said that if they did not provide for him—in fact he threatened to publish it in the newspapers.

Darrell also stated that there had been efforts to obtain the Sherman and Matthews letters. He said he had been informed from a Democratic source that an offer had been made from parties in New York (Tilden or his agents there), and that copies had been furnished to the New York Sun and to a Republican Senator.

Matthew told Witness he had information from a Democratic Senator that these letters of his had been offered to Tilden or his agents in New York, and that they did not consider them worth the purchase. I think he said he had it from a Democratic source. Am positive that was the only time these papers were ever mentioned between Matthews and myself, and he said they amounted to nothing as far as he was concerned. He said he was satisfied that Sherman had never written any such letter.

June 12.—The examination of ex-Congressman Darrell was continued, with the view to find out the nature of his relations with Anderson. The cross-examination by Mr. Cox was very searching, but no startling facts were disclosed.

William H. Seymour, the notary public before whom the Anderson-Weber document was sworn to, and H. A. Wilder and George Dicks, the witnesses, testified. They showed that Anderson signed the paper, but none of them could identify Weber, and there appeared to be some crookedness in regard to his signature, and considerable doubt whether he ever signed the protest. T. C. H. Smith, late appointment clerk of the Treasury, testified as to Anderson's application for a position, but gave no important evidence.

June 14.—Gen. Smith, late appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, was recalled. He produced the following letter, written to Gen. Smith by Stanley Matthews, dated June 20, as follows:

DEAR GENERAL—I have your favor of the 20th. No one is under obligations to Anderson. I saw him on the cars going to Baltimore. He told me he was satisfied. If he doesn't choose to take what you think is proper drop him. I promised nothing but to do what I could to have him appointed.

Yours respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.

A Berlin letter throws some light upon Socialism in Germany. The writer attributes its rapid growth to the reaction following the flush times that succeeded the war with France. The number of Socialist voters is estimated at seven hundred thousand, and there are about forty newspapers printed in their interest. Twelve members of the German parliament are avowed advocates of Socialism, and the converts include persons of all classes and all conditions of society. At their meetings the question of a revolution for the overthrow of the present order of things is openly discussed, and the belief is entertained that all the European governments can be overturned. The leaders boast that they have many sympathizers here, but they find in this country the greatest obstacle in the way of their triumph is the pure American element, whose conservatism and respect for law and order has become a national characteristic.

A relic of curious old Israelitish custom has appeared in Brooklyn, in a suit brought by a sexton of a Jewish synagogue to recover \$75 from a widow as a fee for finding a desirable husband for her daughter. The sexton had collected \$30, but the widow claimed that \$75 was too high a price for a nice husband in these hard times. The office of the shadchan, or match-maker, has been recognized by the rabbinical code from a very ancient period of Jewish history.

It is told of Spurgeon that it is his habit to shut himself up on Sundays, and that one Sunday a man called and insisted on seeing him. "Tell him," said the visitor to his servant, "that a servant of the Lord wishes to see him." The message was delivered, and the following answer returned: "Tell him that I am engaged with his Master."

WAR OF 1812. Soldiers and widows pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. L. Bingham & Co., Atty's, Washington, D.C.

RELIGIOUS.

The tree will not only lie as it falls, but it will fall as it leans. And the great question every one should bring home to himself is this, "What is the inclination of my soul? Does it, with all its affections, lean toward God, or away from him?"—[J. J. Gurney.]

Anxiety is the poison of life, the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. Why, then, allow it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Father's hand?—[Blair.]

He who prays as he ought, will endeavor to live as he prays. He that can live in sin and abide in the ordinary duties of prayer never prays as he ought. A truly gracious praying frame is utterly inconsistent with the love of any sin.—[Owen.]

How very much the power of the minister's preaching depends on the preparing of the hearer's heart! If you come up to the church with your mind crowded with trifles and puffed up with vanity—what can ministers do? They can do nothing but beat the air. What else can they do if there be nothing before them but the air to beat at? It will make a sound and that is all. I fear that many of my dear people spend more time on the Sabbath morning in putting vails on their faces than in taking the vails off their hearts—more time in trying to make themselves appear before men what they are not, than in trying to make themselves appear before God what they are.—[Rev. W. Arnold.]

DETROIT MARKETS.

Flour—Choice white,	\$5 25@5 40
Medium,	5 00@5 25
Low grades,	3 50@4 00
Wheat—Extra white,	1 12@1 13 1/4
No. 1 white,	1 12@1 13
Amber,	1 03@1 04
Corn—35@36c per bush.	
Oats—25@27	
Barley—\$1.00@1.25 per lb. hd.	
Rye—50@53c per bush.	
Beans—Unpicked, \$ 60@1 00 per bush.	
Picked \$1 40@1 45.	
Butter—Prime quality, 12@12 1/2c. Medium 10@12c; poor quality 8@10 cts.	
Cheese—7 @8 c per lb. for new.	
Eggs—Fresh 12@13c.	
HAY—\$8.00@11.50 per ton.	
HIDES—Green 5@6c; cured, 7@7c; dry taint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12; sheep skins, 75@1 50.	
HONEY—12@15c.	
POTATOES—Peaschblows, 50; Early Rose 35@40c.	
PROVISIONS—Pork Mess \$10.00; to 10 25; Lard, kegs 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; smoked hams, 9@10c. Shoulders 5@6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beef \$10 50 @11 00 per bbl.	
SALT—Saginaw, \$1 05 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50c per bush.	
STEEPS—Buckwheat 65c @ 70c.	
WOOD—\$2 75@5 per cord.	

Wool.

22 to 28 cts. has been the price paid for Wool throughout the State during the past week.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

The market is dull and prices 25 to 30 cts. lower than last week. Good steers averaging 1,300 lbs. brought \$4.50 per hd. 9 head mixed, averaging 880 lbs. sold for \$3. 13 head averaging 912 lbs. brought \$3.62 1/2.

Sales of Sheep: 44, averaging 110 lbs. at \$4.65 per cwt. 59 averaging 90 lbs. at \$3.15 per cwt. Other sales were at about these figures.

Messrs. Deubel FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

Yours respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH AND PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by the USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING AND LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT WITH THE PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

N.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

127 72

Book and Job Printing,

SUCH AS

BUSINESS CARDS,
NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,
BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS
POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.
AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and \$5.00 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine. 697-lyear.

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A. A. BEDELL'S

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying SHODDY GOODS, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

719

Spencer & Fairchild,

Successors to Smith & Fairchild,

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market!

Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents.
Shoulders.....8 Cents.
Dried Beef.....15 Cents.
Breakfast Bacon.....10 Cents.

726-737

A SPLENDID PREMIUM

To all PAID-UP Subscribers to the

Ypsilanti Commercial

For Vol. 15, ending March 1st, '79.

The Home Guide,

Book by 500 Ladies, contributed to the Chicago "Tribune."

This book contains more information than do the \$1.50 and \$2.00 cook books, besides possessing the important advantage over all others of being Practical Experiences of Practical "Home" Keepers.

Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this country, and it can be obtained only through this office.

A copy of this valuable book will be Presented to Every Subscriber to the

Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL,"

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Larger quantities at proportionately low rates. The best bristol board stock used—either white or tinted, as desired.

The blessed rain once more. Repairs to the old Normal School building are going forward at a rapid rate.

The number of names taken in this city for Pray's County Directory is 1,630, Township 333.

O. E. Thompson is never tired expatiating upon the merits of the Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

A number of new and commodious pleasure boats can be seen upon the river this summer.

Half-price tickets to and from all points can be purchased on the railroads for the Fourth of July.

The Royce Reaper can be seen in the rear of Fords grocery store. Mr. Barr, the agent, will be happy to show it to you.

The Light Guard and the Sextette Band of this city are invited to participate in the Fourth of July celebration at Ann Arbor.

The grocer, C. H. Cady, is making a good thing of it at Ann Arbor. He sold 17 bushels of strawberries there last Monday.

Large quantities of strawberries are being shipped from here to Detroit every day by Mr. T. Phillips and other growers.

Lawn festival for the benefit of the pastor, in the yard of the A. M. E. Church, next Thursday evening June 27th. The public is invited.

Our thanks are due Mr. T. Phillips, on the plains, for a couple of quarts of those famous big strawberries, which he is so noted for raising.

Mr. Skinner is, just now, dispensing justice with unusual vigor. For the last few days he has disposed of an offender each morning before breakfast.

The farmers report a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the growing corn of this year. As yet the crop is very backward, and in some instances replanting has been done.

Strawberries grow big this year. Wm. Cross showed us a box averaging 3 1/2 inches in circumference. A. S. Gardner, on the plains, presented us a box that went half an inch better.

We are prepared to give Fourth of July celebrators a mammoth poster—size of COMMERCIAL, 30x44 in. chase, or if desired double or thrice the length, and at reasonable rates. Call and see.

Capt. Allen and Spencer attended the Soldiers' Re-union at Kalamazoo, Thursday. Spencer says that Allen's oration was received with great enthusiasm, and complimented on every hand.

Letters remaining uncalled-for, in Post Office, June 21: Ernest S. Bailey, H. L. Gillett, Flora A. Guthrie, Rev. A. R. Hicks, John Hendrie, G. W. Kilburn, C. D. Owen, Chas. Reed, Mrs. Maggie Smith.

Our new freight house is fast approaching completion. The foundation and walls are strong enough for a six-story building, and without doubt, when done, it will be the most substantial structure in town.

We supposed that G. A. & T. Neat had introduced into their store everything under the sun that inventive genius in their line could devise. It seems we are mistaken, for they are now selling a rich article of Dutch cheese.

The Detroit papers contain the information that Bronson Howard, the prolific and well-known play writer, will spend the summer on a farm near Ypsilanti, where he will produce a new play for the Rice Extravaganza Company.

Belleville is going in for a big Fourth of July celebration. The Pioneers of Wayne county and the Red Ribbon Club unite. Levi Bishop and S. Titus Parsons, of Detroit, and Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth, are to be the orators. A pleasant ride down the river.

The Democratic County Convention is called at Ann Arbor, July 2d. We give the number of delegates this section of the county is entitled to: Augusta 4, Pittsfield 3, Salem 4, Superior 4, York 4, Ypsilanti Town 4, Ypsilanti City, 1st ward, 2, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th 4.

A number of the Light Guards have begun the usual summer practice at target-shooting. A silver cup belonging to the regiment is to be contested for some time during the season, and in consequence there is considerable good natured rivalry existing among the various companies. Judging from the exceptionally good scores our men are making we would not be very unsafe in predicting their success as the winners.

Florence Rice Knox has an European reputation. She has not for years sung at a concert where the admission price was less than 75 cents—usually a dollar. And it is not with her consent that it is placed here at 50 cents for reserved seats, and 35 cents and take the chances. But it was hoped and believed that it would be made up by a largely increased attendance. The concert takes place next Tuesday evening, and we are assured it will be a treat rarely enjoyed by even our citizens, accustomed, as they are, to musical concerts of a high order. Mrs. Beebe, of Jackson, will take the place of Mrs. Cook, of Brooklyn.

Gen. Sam. Cary, the renowned orator, will address a mass meeting of the citizens of Ypsilanti and vicinity next Tuesday afternoon, June 25, at 2:30 o'clock, on the green, Congress street, opposite Henderson & Sweet's planing mill. Mr. Cary, on the stump, is equal to any orator in America, unless it be "our Moses." He will present the views of the Greenback party. We invite Bro. Pond especially to come down and hear him.

An unusually pleasant festival and lawn party was given by the Ladies Aid Society of St. Luke's Church at the residence of Mrs. John Gilbert, on Friday evening of last week. The spacious and elegant grounds were enjoyed by all present, and as an additional attraction several boats plowed the waters of the beautiful artificial lake. In a financial way the social was also a success, a gain of about thirty dollars being the result.

McKinney and Chapoton, the straw bellers, were to have had their examination before Justice Skinner, on Saturday last. The examinations were to have been held separately, and that of McKinney's was begun, but owing to the non-arrival of some witnesses was not completed. Chapoton was remanded to the care of Sheriff Case, and McKinney was allowed to depart on bail. The examinations will be continued June 25th, at 9 A. M.

We take the painful news from the Pittsburg Gazette of June 17th, of the death of Joel Loveridge, a son of S. M. Loveridge, by drowning. Joel was fourteen years old. He went in bathing last Saturday, and the water being cold, "it is supposed that he was seized with cramps, as when he rose he shouted for help, but sank before aid could be secured, his comrades being too small to render him any assistance. The body was in the water over an hour before it was found." A large circle of old-time friends in this city and vicinity unite in the following expression by the Gazette:

"Mr. and Mrs. Loveridge have the sympathy of the entire community in this more than ordinary bereavement, following so closely as it does upon the burial of their daughter, in March last."

YPSILANTI, June 6th, 1878.

OWEN FAWCETT, Esq.

Dear Sir—The undersigned, having witnessed with much pleasure the performance given here by you and your company on the evening of Monday, June 2d, and with a desire to testify our appreciation, request you on the return of the company from the interior of the State, to give here two more performances on any evenings that will best suit your arrangements. Your early answer is requested.

Very truly yours,

S. H. Dodge, F. P. Bogardus, J. H. Wortley, C. S. Wortley, J. E. Sanders, C. B. Lamb, A. M. Noble, F. Joslin, C. E. Samson, H. W. Samson, H. Van Tuyl, C. D. Kimball, C. King, H. Hutchinson, P. C. Sherwood, C. E. King, F. Cutler, C. M. Harris, I. Wertman, J. F. Miller.

JUNE 20th, 1878.

GENTS—I accept with pleasure the compliment you suggest, and will, with your permission, name the evenings of Friday and Saturday, July 5th and 6th, upon which occasions will be presented two special entertainments. Trusting, in the future, to deserve your good will, and thanking you most sincerely for the compliment, I am

Gratefully yours,

OWEN FAWCETT.

The excuse for retaining the card and billiard rooms that shutting them out of the club will be "knocking to the COMMERCIAL, and so don't do it," is born of human depravity. It is the most degraded argument that could be used. It comes from a poisoned heart and degrades the listener or victim who acts upon it. It would seem impossible only for the lowest of human creatures to resort to such an excuse. It is the most convincing proof that the thing thus to be perpetuated and by such miserable artifice is demoralizing in the extreme. A thing is right or wrong, no middle ground. If right, it should be supported on its own merits. If wrong it should be excluded because it is wrong. If it is doing an injury, if it stands in the way of combining all the forces of temperance against the great evil, for which sole purpose the club was organized, wisdom and policy even, independent of its being wrong and demoralizing, should impel every sensible member, every well-wisher of the club to demand their immediate exclusion. The COMMERCIAL lays no claim to being such a mighty lever as to hoist these things. It may, like the humblest individual, contribute its share of influence. It is the mighty and grand upheaval of moral sentiment that demands it and says it must come or another club, upon a basis that every citizen in city and country can endorse, including the entire body of men, reformed on principle, must be organized.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVEN., June 17th, 1878.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present: Ald. Kishler, Robbins, Roys, Fraser, Cremer, Thayer, Folliott, Smith, and Hutchinson. Absent: Ald. Owen.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From Clerk, That he had received the following communication:

YPSILANTI, MICH., June 15th, 1878.

To City Clerk,

DEAR SIR—By a unanimous vote of the Ypsilanti Reform Club, I am authorized to extend to the Mayor and the Hon. Common Council through you a cordial invitation to be present with us to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. Awaiting your favorable consideration,

I remain respectfully yours,

F. E. CROFSEY, Secretary Y. R. C.

On motion invitation accepted.

From same, That he had received bond of John M. Cutler.

On motion bond approved.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Cornwell Fire Co., care of engine 1 year.....\$400 00

Order paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes 9, Nays 0.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Robbins:—Resolved, That the motion to grant petition of Wells Burt and others for Gas post on River street be reconsidered.

Ald. Frazer, moved to amend as follows. That said petition be allowed to erect a gas post without expending the city, and that the same be lighted by the city, amendment carried and resolution as amended adopted.

By Ald. Cremer:—Resolved, That the contracts for City printing of last year be continued in force during the ensuing year.

Referred to Committee on Printing.

By Ald. Cremer:—Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed to erect a Lamp post at Plum creek bridge for the benefit of the public at large. Adopted.

By Ald. Thayer:—Resolved, That the Marshal be and is hereby instructed to notify Mr. James Wilkinson and Mrs. Leach, to new plank the elston on River street, front of their buildings or to fill up the same with dirt, within ten days from date, June 17th, 1878. Adopted.

By Committee on Streets and Walks:—Resolved, That the Marshal be and is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk five feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Hamilton Street, in front of the premises owned by Mrs. Munson, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of Section 4, of Ordinance No. 7.

And if any person before whose premises such walks are hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walks within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walks at a fair valuation, and report the same with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional. Adopted.

By Ald. Folliott:—That the Marshal cause all street Gas lamps in the city to be thoroughly repaired forthwith. Adopted.

By Ald. Hutchinson:—Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for keeping in repair, cleaning and lighting the city lamps for the ensuing year. Adopted.

By Ald. Thayer, That the repairing of South side of Congress street bridge be left to the committee on bridges, with power to act. Adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, July 1, 1878, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

It is said that an ex-mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, upon a certain occasion gave every newsboy and bootblack of that city a new hat, in the crown of which, in each case, were the following words neatly printed, in gilt on circular pieces of black paper: "Don't drink, don't swear, don't chew, don't smoke." Be industrious, work hard, play hard, and you will never be hatless. With the best wishes for your future welfare."

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-tf

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Chicago.....Lv.	7 30	9 00	4 00	5 15	9 00
Michigan City.....	9 25	11 10	6 35	7 40	11 15
New Buffalo.....	9 47	11 27	6 57	8 10	11 35
Niles.....	10 45	12 15	8 12	9 00	12 35
Kalamazoo.....	12 35	1 40	10 00	10 25	2 17
Battle Creek.....	1 27	2 15	11 05	11 08	3 15
Marshall.....	2 25	3 00	11 37	11 37	3 49
Albion.....	2 59	3 21	Jack. Ac.	12 05	4 10
Jackson.....Ar.	3 45	4 00	A. M.	12 45	4 50
Chelsea.....Lv.	4 40	5 00	6 31	6 31	5 40
Dexter.....	5 04	5 20	6 47	6 47	6 28
Ann Arbor.....	5 20	5 30	7 10	7 10	6 45
Ypsilanti.....	5 35	5 45	7 27	7 27	6 55
Wayne Junction.....	6 02	6 15	7 52	7 52	7 09
G. T. Junction.....	6 33	6 45	8 25	8 25	7 45
Detroit.....Ar.	6 55	7 10	8 40	8 40	8 00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	9 35	4 45	6 20	9 50
G. T. Junction.....	7 15	10 00	5 00	6 35	10 10
Wayne Junction.....	7 46	10 26	5 32	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti.....	8 10	10 45	6 00	7 36	11 04
Ann Arbor.....	8 30	11 00	6 30	8 10	11 21
Dexter.....	8 56	11 20	6 53	8 31	11 47
Chelsea.....	9 15	11 35	7 08	8 45	12 00
Jackson.....Ar.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45
Battle Creek.....	12 19	1 15	9 00	11 35	2 10
Kalamazoo.....	1 13	2 35	4 30	12 25	2 55
Niles.....	3 05	4 07	6 30	2 35	4 24
Michigan City.....	4 30	5 20	7 55	4 15	5 47
Chicago.....Ar.	6 55	7 40	10 30	6 45	8 00

*Sunday excepted. *Saturday and Sunday excepted. *Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit Express.....	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
Mail.....	5:20	5:20	5:20	5:20	5:20
Evening Express.....	7:40	7:40	7:40	7:40	7:40
Mail.....	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15	8:15

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit Express.....	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50
Mail.....	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53
Evening Express.....	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
Mail.....	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit Express.....	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50
Mail.....	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53
Evening Express.....	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
Mail.....	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
Detroit Express.....	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50	9:50
Mail.....	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53	4:53
Evening Express.....	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10	8:10
Mail.....	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25	9:25

DIVORCES, in any State, without publicity. Send stamp for law. G. R. STILES, Chicago.

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME,

\$2.00.

BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,

\$1.00.

STACKS OF WALL PAPER

—AT—

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

TAKE THE
Ypsilanti
Commercial

And get the Premium. All who pay to the first of March, 1879, are entitled to it. Subscriptions can begin at any time.

Everybody knows that the COMMERCIAL office turns out the best

Job Printing

of any establishment in the city, and that its prices are as low for good work as other concerns charge for poor.

THE
PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

STATIONERY,

WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS,

KIP BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS,

PEGGED AND HAND

Sewed Boots.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

MRS. GOODING

Wishes to announce to the Ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Spring

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

In all the new

STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON.

Hair Goods constantly on hand. Combs made to order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in exchange for goods. A full line of

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS.

Call and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty.

HURON ST.

MRS. A. S. H. GOODING.